





Despite Reports of Murders

Church Aides in Uganda Say U.S. Missionaries Remaining

NAIROBI, March 3.—Virtually all U.S. missionaries have decided to stay in Uganda despite the threat of further unpredictable actions by President Idi Amin and reports of continuing atrocities and murders, church officials said today.

President Carter expressed "appreciation" to Marshal Amin for assurances on the welfare of U.S. citizens. Radio Uganda reported today, and asked Marshal Amin for his suggestions on how those Americans wishing to leave Uganda could best do so.

Marshal Amin met his charge d'affaires to Washington, Messrs. "M" and "M", and briefed him on the Ugandan-U.S. crisis before Mr. Mohammed returned to Washington, the radio said.

Brian Schwartz, 24, a tourist from New York City who was expelled from Uganda Monday night after being arrested Saturday, said civil police officials in

Kampala indicated that any white foreigner was likely to be picked up and that the police had no control over the military authorities.

**2 Drunken Soldiers**  
Mr. Schwartz said he was questioned repeatedly and taken on mysterious rides in vehicles during his two days in custody. He said he was awakened Saturday night by "three drunken soldiers" who wanted to beat up some prisoners, but they did not attack him. "I heard next morning they beat several African prisoners," he said.

Earlier, the United States, Britain and Kenya rejected Marshal Amin's latest invasion charge. Kenya said Marshal Amin was hatching a plot.

"Harmless and shadow boxing are a commonplace of the military regime in Uganda," a Kenyan spokesman said. "With this understanding, you can expect to hear that God has shaken hands with Amin."

Radio Uganda charged yesterday that 3,000 U.S., British and Israeli mercenaries were moving through Kenya toward Uganda. The U.S. State Department said the report was "completely and totally false." The British Foreign Office said it was "highly unlikely." Israel made no comment.

It was Marshal Amin's third charge of an impending invasion in eight days. On Feb. 23, he said the United States, Britain and Israel planned to drop paratroopers into key Ugandan towns to overthrow him. The next day, Radio Uganda claimed that an invasion force of 10,000 men was six miles from the border with Uganda.

**Concerns Voiced**  
Washington has expressed concern over the safety of the 240 U.S. citizens in Uganda following the imposition by Marshal Amin of restrictions on travel by the Americans in or from Uganda. The travel restrictions have been lifted and a meeting of the Ugandan leader scheduled with the U.S. citizens has been twice postponed, with no firm date now set.

A survey among the various missionary societies operating in Uganda showed today that, with possibly one or two exceptions, U.S. missionaries had decided to stay in the country despite the reports of atrocities and the threat of further unpredictable action by Marshal Amin.

A spokesman for the Holy Cross Order, with about 35 Americans in Uganda, said, "Everyone is in very good spirits. All of them are going to stay in and no one has expressed the panic button yet."

Meanwhile, African nations helped to shelve a British demand for the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to investigate alleged violations of human rights by Marshal Amin's regime. The Ugandan leader has been accused of murdering up to 300,000 persons in the last six years and embarking on a new wave of massacres to exterminate the Langi and Acholi tribes. Sources in New York said the commission decided to "continue to examine" the charges made by the United States. Eight of the 33 members of the panel are African states.

Russians Hit U.S. on Rights

(Continued from Page 1)  
rigan, Elizabeth McAlister and others, sentenced after a December demonstration at the Pentagon against the arms race.

"At a distance of a 30-minute car ride from downtown Washington where zealous advocates of 'civil rights and liberties' sit in cozy offices," Tass wrote, "there is a gloomy building with bars on windows."

"Over there, in the prison of Alexandria, Va., those who know full well the true value of the high-flying talk about the most free society are kept." After they raised their voices against the Vietnam war in the 1960s, Tass declared, "arrests and imprisonment became an everyday reality for them."

Considerable Soviet newspaper space has been given to an open letter to Mr. Carter from the writer James Baldwin, which was published Jan. 22 in The New York Times. Mr. Baldwin wrote, "Too many of us are in jail, my friend; too many of us are starving; too many of us can find no door open."

He mentioned the Wilmington-10, nine black men and a white woman sentenced by an all-white jury to a total of 292 years in prison on charges of firebombing a grocery store during 1971 racial disturbances in North Carolina.

The Soviet press, however, did not quote Mr. Baldwin's final paragraph: "I must add, in honor, that I write to you because I love our country. And you, in my lifetime, are the only President to whom I would have written."

**Bukovsky Pleased**  
WASHINGTON, March 3 (WP).—Mr. Bukovsky yesterday expressed satisfaction with his White House meeting Tuesday with President Carter and Vice President Mondale, calling it "an event of considerable historical significance" which is probably already having an impact on the Russian people.



Eurocommunist Talks Achieved Highest Point in Being Convened

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 3 (CMT).—The most striking point about the Madrid meeting of the Eurocommunist talks this week is that it happened at all. It was only a few months ago that Spanish party leader Santiago Carrillo could be found, not at Madrid summit meetings, but on the sixth floor of a stuffy Paris office, loaned to him by friends, with no one to talk to except journalists and wandering Spanish exiles.

For the moment, that has changed and he can play host to leaders of the two biggest Western European Communist parties: the Italian, who lent him much support during his years of exile, and the French, with whom his relations were never particularly warm during his time in Paris. The Madrid meeting has been good for Mr. Carrillo, for it has earned him needed support while the going is still tough in Spain, but it also has been good for Italian party leader Enrico Berlinguer and French party leader Georges Marchais.

These two are attempting to do what Western European Socialism did for Portuguese leader Mario Soares two years ago. It is an act of abhorring up of winning international support that can help if things begin to turn badly. Mr. Carrillo's position in Spain is still precarious, and the party could be driven into clandestinity again through any number of acts by the government and its institutions.

But what is the real significance of the Madrid meeting, beyond the rather obvious attempt to show that Western European Communists have something in common that they do not have in common with Eastern European Communists? Are these three parties putting together something today that only a few years ago was unthinkable?

Three years ago the French and Italian parties barely communicated. To the French, the Italians were opportunists; to the Italians, the French were Stalinists. The Spanish were not only exiled, but divided, with Mr. Carrillo challenged for leadership of the party. Then, following the overthrow of Salvador Allende in Chile, a chain of events began that led this week to Madrid.

Mr. Berlinguer was the first to draw on the Allende experience. In early 1974, he announced the "historic compromise," Mr. Allende's failure, the Italians reasoned, was that he tried to govern with the left alone. A numerical majority was not enough, said Mr. Berlinguer. An "institutional majority" was needed to change society and, for that, there must be a broad na-

News Analysis

tional agreement which includes part of the opposition.

It took Mr. Marchais two years—and a steady loss of electoral support to the advantage of the French Socialists—to realize that Mr. Berlinguer was right. At their 23rd party congress in February of last year, the French changed, launched their idea for a "union of the French people," and Mr. Berlinguer came here for a mass rally to proclaim their new agreement. Eurocommunism probably dates from that point: Mr. Marchais rallying to what the Italians had been saying for years, that Communism here had to be national, Western, modern to survive. The French began to discover Soviet dissidents.

**Strain With French**

Mr. Carrillo's relations with the French had improved in the period leading up to the 23rd party congress. During his years of exile in Paris, he frequently had traveled to Rome for meetings with the Italians, but there was strain with the French over their pro-Soviet posture and Stalinism. The strain was apparent in 1975 when the French party was actively defending the Portuguese party's bid for power in Lisbon, while both Mr. Carrillo and Mr. Berlinguer were warning about Portuguese party leader Alvaro Cunha's Bolshevik tactics. Mr. Carrillo said that Mr. Cunha had "been in jail" too long to understand Western European Communism. There was clear worry expressed that Mr. Cunha was bad for Eurocommunism.

The Portuguese Communists were dealt a crushing election defeat in April, 1975, and, after that, even the French party stopped defending them. It became clear then that each of the big three Western parties was more or less on the same course. There would be no coup that they would seek to come to power legally and within alliances; that they would mark their distance from Eastern European "Gulag" Communism and

that they would agree that, if voted out of power, they would leave.

The significance of the French Communist abandonment of the "dictatorship of the proletariat" at their 23rd party congress was that they finally had accepted what the Socialists here call "alternation of power," that is, that the left is not necessarily elected to set up a dictatorship and that new elections could turn them out.

**National Communism**

The Madrid meeting, therefore, must be accorded its symbolic value. Not only was such a meeting unthinkable a few years ago but it has shown that there is a certain identity of interests among the parties. The term "Eurocommunism" is imprecise, because there are parties in Europe—Portugal, Greece, Yugoslavia—that do not share the same views, but it is meant to refer to present Spanish, French and Italian views. It has a certain significance.

It does not mean that these parties agree on everything. There are differences among Paris, Madrid and Rome—historical, ideological, political. But the parties themselves do not deny it and, in fact, stress that Communism today has become more national than international.

That point is rejected by skeptics. The split between Western and Eastern European Communism is seen by many as purely artificial and one that in any real crunch would be quickly patched over. Yet, just as the Eurocommunists tend to underemphasize their internationalism, so it is wrong to overemphasize it. The significance of Eurocommunism is that it has understood that it has to win elections and that elections are usually won on national issues.

French political scientist Pierre Hassner has gone so far as to label the French version of this Western Communism as "Gaullo-Communism," putting the accent on what the French party has borrowed from Gaullism, namely autonomy, nationalism, even chauvinism. It is one of the ironies of history that Western European Communism, born of the acceptance of the Third Communist International in 1921, now finds that it must turn to nationalism to survive.

Britain Joins Carter Stand Over Rights

Owen Promises U.K. Will Not Discriminate

LONDON, March 3 (UPI).—Britain threw its support today behind President Carter's championing of human rights in the Soviet Union and elsewhere and said the Communists must recognize that this is an integral part of foreign policy in the West.

Foreign Secretary David Owen, in his first major speech since taking over as Britain's foreign policy chief Feb. 21, said, "We in Britain will take our stand on human rights in every corner of the globe."

"We will not discriminate. We will apply the same standards and judgments to Communist countries as we do to Chile, Uganda and South Africa," he said.

Mr. Owen, who was named foreign secretary after the death of the late Anthony Crosland, gave this pledge in a speech prepared for delivery at a Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers' Association dinner.

He described Mr. Carter's human rights stand as "crucially important."

Mr. Owen did not mention specifically Mr. Carter's meeting this week with Soviet dissident Vladimir Bukovsky, which produced angry criticism by the Russians.

But he said Britain, too, would continue to express concern about the plight of dissidents in Communist countries.

**Not a Divergency Tactic**

"In a democracy such as ours," he said, "no government can or should ignore legitimate concern voiced by sections of public opinion over the plight of individuals in other countries who are deprived of basic human rights."

Mr. Owen said it is no part of British government policy to "promote campaigns of denunciation or to assume the role of agents provocateurs."

"Equally," he said, "the Communist countries must recognize that concern for human rights is not a divergency tactic but an integral part of foreign policy of the Western democracies."

He said the final act signed at the end of the 35-nation Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in August, 1975, "demonstrates beyond any shadow of doubt that abuses of human rights, wherever they occur, are the legitimate subject of international concern."

Hassan Charges OAU Subversion

MARRAKESH, March 3 (AP).—King Hassan of Morocco said today that a small group of militant revolutionary cadres is making a concerted effort to take control of the 48-nation Organization of African Unity.

The King confirmed his decision to boycott all OAU activities "until those of its members who deliberately set out to harm the organization resume a correct and reasonable conduct."

King Hassan ordered his foreign minister, Ahmed Laraki, to walk out of an OAU foreign ministers' meeting in Lome, Togo, last week following an allegation by Peter Oni, OAU deputy secretary-general, that Morocco had trained white and black mercenaries for an attempted invasion of the leftist-ruled West African state of Benin, formerly Dahomey.



Lord Faulkner Dies in Fall From Horse in Ulster

BELFAST, March 3 (UPI).—Lord Faulkner, 58, former prime minister of Northern Ireland and leader of the province's short-lived 1974 power-sharing Executive, was killed today in a horse-riding accident near his country home at Seaford.

As Brian Faulkner, he was prime minister of Northern Ireland in 1971-1972. A member of the provincial Parliament for Eastern Down since 1949, Lord Faulkner left politics last year "for business reasons." He was made a peer on this year's Honors List.

Lord Faulkner was a textile industrialist. His political career died with the power-sharing Executive he helped establish in 1974. It was the first time Roman Catholics—primarily members of the Social Democratic and Labor party—had shared governing responsibilities with Ulster's traditional Protestant rulers.

Lord Faulkner was a hunter for many years and kept his own stable of horses. He was hunting with a local party at Ballyvaughan when he fell from his horse. Eyewitnesses said the horse fell on top of him.

Two Journalists Are Tear Gassed By Prague Police

PRAGUE, March 3 (Reuters).—Plainclothes policemen sprayed a form of tear gas into the faces of two Western journalists today after preventing them from speaking to a prominent campaigner for human rights in Czechoslovakia.

The incident occurred outside the home of Jiri Hajek, a spokesman for the Charter 77 movement, which is demanding greater personal freedom in the Communist-ruled country.

Pierre Requette of Reuters and Philippe Debuschere of Agence France-Presse were roughly pushed back from Mr. Hajek's door by three policemen who jumped out of a car parked in front of the house.

The policemen verbally abused the two correspondents, who are both accredited to work in Czechoslovakia, told them to go away and stopped them from entering the house.

In the middle of a brief argument in the street, the policemen took canisters from their pockets and sprayed gas into the faces of the two journalists.

Cosmos-896 Launched

MOSCOW, March 3 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-896.

Debate Open In Rome on Bribery Case

2 Ex-Ministers Face Trials Over Lockheed

ROME, March 3 (UPI).—Senate and Chamber of Deputies began today what may be a week-long debate on whether to open trial for two former defense ministers accused of taking bribes from the Lockheed Aircraft Co. Accused of involvement about \$3 million in Lockheed bribes are Giulio Andreotti, a Christian Democrat, and Mario Tanassi, Social Democrat.

A parliamentary inquiry mission accused the two men of involvement in the late 1960s to favor chase of 14 Lockheed C-130 military transport planes for Italian Air Force.

The commission cleared the two men of involvement in the bribery by a one-vote margin in a strict party-line vote.

Politicians predicted the debate would continue into next week, with a vote expected sometime after March 10.

The parliamentarians are divided whether the case against Andreotti and Tanassi should be handled by the Constitutional Court, the highest judicial body.

Legislators said that the final vote would be a split along party lines, with votes of the inquiry mission, with Premier Giulio Andreotti and Christian Democrats supporting the Constitutional Court.

The debate will also deal with judicial status of nine other cases of involvement in Lockheed case, including an air force chief of staff, Duilio Panai.

Gandhi Parli In Difficult

(Continued from Page 1)  
recent defection from the press of former Agriculture Minister Ram, the country's known member of their min.

And it is making an appeal to the 70 million many of whom feel aggrieved by the last year. That appeal gained in recent days from attacks on the government of the Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, the last of the Congress Party.

Indeed, sterilization and principal advocate, Sanjay Gandhi, the Prime Minister's 18-year-old son, have become two principal issues in the campaign for what is the position of what was the emergency period.

The government has been by far the most successful in its program and by far the most popular of all. It has been campaigning all over the country, as he had planned only in the farm communities miles southeast of New Delhi from which he hopes to be elected to Parliament.

In the absence of any style public opinion polls, the politicians base their judgments on a number of factors, including the fact that the Congress Party has been in power for 40 years, with a record of stability and continuity, through the nearly 60,000 people in the five villages where the people live.

Simple Arithmetic  
But out of the central of this time is simple arithmetic. The Congress party, although ways the overwhelmingly dominant force in Indian politics, has not won more than half of India's 250 million votes in any of the parliamentary elections since independence 30 years ago.

If only the disparate opposition parties could ever get together to support a conventional wide-ranging campaign, they could beat the Congress Party. And this time, more than ever before, they have. They are, with Congress, the only party formed by former Congress ministers, who have left the party.

Mr. Patel resigned his post to join the Congress for Democracy party formed by former Agriculture Minister Ram, who defected from Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party.

Mr. Patel resigned his post to join the Congress for Democracy party formed by former Agriculture Minister Ram, who defected from Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party.

Paris Pries Injured During Church Bomb

PARIS, March 3.—Angry parishioners and allies occupying a church in the Latin Quarter of Paris today fought off police in a battle over the parish priest's residence.

The parishioners' anger was the result of the parish priest's refusal to allow the church to be used as a meeting place for the group, who were the church Sunday school. They were about to close the church to a small group of people.

**Baccarat**  
The finest in French Crystal since 1764.  
You are cordially invited to visit our Museum and retail showrooms.  
30 bis Rue de Paradis, Paris.  
Tel.: 770-64-30  
Open Monday-Friday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Saturday, 10-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m.  
Also obtainable in select specialty stores near your home in and outside of France (list and catalogue available on request).

كتاب النحل





ON A CLEAR DAY—You can see forever, almost, looking north from New York's World Trade Center.

## Small Building in New York Sues Towers as Blowhard

NEW YORK, March 3 (NYT).—The owners of the World Trade Center in lower Manhattan are being sued on the ground that the twin towers are causing a wicked wind to blow on their neighbors.

The owners of a 34-story building near the 110-story Trade Center towers filed the suit in State Supreme Court alleging that wind pressure caused by the World Trade Center towers had caused untold thousands of dollars in damage to their building.

The plaintiffs said yesterday that the Trade Center winds had already cost them in excess of a million dollars in structural reinforcements.

The defendant, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which owns the Trade Center towers, says in its answering papers that the owners of the smaller structure, on Cortland Street, should have known better when they began construction in 1968 and should have expected the area's wind pressures.

Construction on the Trade Center began in 1968 and both towers were at their full height by 1971, when the Cortland Street building was also completed.

The plaintiffs allege that the gap between the Trade Center towers produces winds of 45 to 60 miles an hour. An office worker in the smaller building said, "It's like being on the Lusitania."

## U.S. A-Talks With Brazil Last One Day

No Accord Reached Before Suspension

By Bruce Handler

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 3 (UPI).—High-level diplomatic talks between the United States and Brazil on nuclear energy issues ended abruptly, with both sides seemingly still as far apart as ever.

A mission headed by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, the No. 2 man in the State Department, returned to Washington from Brasilia before dawn yesterday, after just one day of negotiations.

The only official statement was a terse communiqué, which contained 25 words in its Portuguese translation. It said that both sides "exchanged opinions on nuclear matters and energy needs" and that each country "will consider the position stated by the other."

There are to be further discussions at an unspecified future date.

In Washington, the State Department denied reports that bilateral talks on nuclear proliferation had ended abruptly. UPI reported.

State Department spokesman Frederick Brown said that Brazil and the United States "agreed beforehand to limit this round of talks to one day. We will have further talks on the matter with Brazil and other interested parties," he added.

The U.S.-Brazil talks, however brief they may have been, came about as a result of President Carter's expressed opposition to the spread of nuclear technology in the Third World. Under a controversial nuclear pact with West Germany, Brazil is to acquire the know-how for making its own enriched uranium for use as a fuel in electricity-producing atomic reactors. But this know-how, experts say, also will give Brazil the capability to make plutonium, a key ingredient in nuclear weapons.

Diplomatic Pressure

Mr. Carter has said that he would try to exert diplomatic pressure to get countries that have not signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty to do so. Brazil is a conspicuous nonsigner. The government here feels that the treaty discriminates against developing countries.

Brazilian government spokesmen have said repeatedly that this country will not let the United States pressure it into



Warren Christopher

backing off from the nuclear agreement with West Germany or signing the nonproliferation treaty against its will. Brazil has said, however, that it is willing to discuss "global aspects" of the nuclear problem—apparently in an effort to show the rest of the world that it intends to act like a mature, responsible nation.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told Congress this week that U.S. foreign aid should be conditional on the degree to which countries which receive it follow the Carter line on nuclear development. Such a policy would have little effect on Brazil, however, because this country—once a major U.S. aid recipient—now gets by with almost no U.S. developmental assistance.

Unofficial reports say that the U.S. delegation at the Brasilia talks proposed that Brazil let the United States enrich the uranium for its reactors or at least place the enrichment process under some kind of international control. Brazil is known to be against both of these plans on grounds that they would still leave Brazilian energy needs basically dependent on outside sources.

## Carter's Attention Is a Boost For Human Rights Groups

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 3 (NYT).—Human rights activists, after years of being ignored or dismissed as cranks, are riding a wave of popularity because of President Carter's focus on the rights issue. They say the experience is at once exhilarating and unsettling.

"Human rights is suddenly chic," said Robert Cohen, executive director of the International League for Human Rights. "For years we were preachers, cockeyed idealists or busybodies and now we are respectable."

The 34-year-old league as well as Amnesty International and the International Commission of Jurists are the principal organizations investigating political repression and torture.

The league is the only group with headquarters in the United States. Its concerns include arbitrary arrest, detention without trial, genocide, slavery, denial of free speech and religious persecution.

All groups say they are experiencing an upsurge in public interest since Mr. Carter embarked on a policy of upgrading human rights in the shaping of foreign policy and taking such steps as sending a personal reply to Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet physicist and civil rights advocate.

Rising Expectations

The league has been inundated with appeals alleging violations of their rights, said Miss Cohen, who worries that the new attention is leading to rising expectations that may not be fulfilled.

On an annual budget of \$50,000, the league has a full-time staff of two, but while it formerly had to go searching for volunteers, there now are offers aplenty.

"Lawyers, physicians, poets and

## 'Hustler' Sales Soar After Legal Woes

CINCINNATI, March 3 (AP).—The widely publicized legal problems of Hustler magazine and its publisher, Larry Flynt, have brought the magazine a sales bonanza, a representative of the publication said.

While Flynt was on trial last month in Cincinnati on charges of pandering obscenity and engaging in organized crime, Hustler's Columbus offices received more than 2 million orders for the March issue that it could not fill, a magazine representative said.

The magazine estimated its April issue would bring 3 million more requests from wholesalers and retailers than the company can handle, despite a press-run increase of 2 million.

The bonanza, the company says, followed Flynt's prosecution in Cincinnati, where he was convicted and sentenced to a 7-to-25-year prison term and fined \$11,000.

is a tightly knit group, as was demonstrated recently when Jerome Shestack, the president of the League for Human Rights, presided over a private strategy session. Almost everyone was on a first-name basis and exchanged opinions and experiences with the easy familiarity of men and women who long have labored together on a common cause.

Many of the older activists have long been identified with the civil liberties movements of the 1930s and 1940s. Younger ones, such as Amnesty's Mr. Hawk, who is 33, were active in the racial integration marches in the South in the 1960s.

## Union Threatens Boycott in Row Over Oil Tanker

LE HAVRE, March 3 (AP).—

Britain's National Union of Seamen today told Globtek Tankers Ltd., that it would not put any men aboard Globtek ships unless the firm signed an International Transportation Workers Federation agreement and paid Filipino seamen back wages.

The stand was outlined by the union's national secretary, E. Brown, to the firm's director, Richard Hawkey, aboard the oil tanker Globtek Venus in the harbor here. Mr. Hawkey said he hoped some agreement could be reached but that it would not include back pay. He said that, if no pact is reached, the company might consider employing a nonunion crew.

Mr. Hawkey said the Globtek Venus had begun unloading its cargo of oil here. It would take at least another day to complete the task, he said, and afterward he expected the ship to be fully crewed by about 40 union men and ready to sail to Nigeria.

In London, British government officials met separately with union leaders and the owner of the Globtek Venus, millionaire Ravi Tikoo.

The Filipino crew of the ship was being flown home to Manila. They seized the vessel on Feb. 18, demanding a wage increase and \$268,000 in severance pay, back pay and overtime. The crew was evicted yesterday by a boarding party.

## Mexican Student Killed

OAXACA, Mexico, March 3 (UPI).—A student leader was killed and at least 18 persons were injured in a battle last night between riot police and demonstrators demanding the state governor's resignation, authorities said today.

## House Votes Stringent Ethics Code, 402-22

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, March 3 (UPI).—The House last night passed a stringent code of ethics, including an unprecedented limitation on outside income, in an effort to restore public confidence in Congress. The vote was 402 to 22.

The issue is credibility, restoring public confidence in this institution," Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill of Massachusetts told a packed chamber before the crucial vote on an outside income limitation of 15 per cent of a member's salary, or \$8,825.

"The heart and soul of this package is the proposal to limit outside income," said Mr. O'Neill, who spoke after several members made impassioned arguments against limitation. "This is the key to giving the American people a credible ethics code."

The income limitation, which is the principal issue during eight hours of debate, was ultimately approved with surprising ease, by a vote of 344 to 19.

The bill becomes effective in 1978.

"The ethics of the market are not sufficient for public life," Rep. David Ober, D-Wis., chairman of the committee that drafted the legislation, told his colleagues.

The emotional, well-attended debate, punctuated by applause and booing, began after supporters of the ethics package overwhelmed their opponents on a procedural vote, 397-149, by a party-line vote, with only Democrats voting in opposition. Members of Congress conveyed a clear sense that the public is looking over their shoulders as they debated the measure, which was tied to last month's

congressional pay raise, from \$44,600 to \$57,500. The package included provisions for sweeping financial disclosure, restrictions on gifts, abolition of slash funds and limitations on franking privileges and foreign travel.

Rep. Jim Wright Jr. of Texas, the House majority leader, said that the "public perception" gave high marks to some congressmen, "but looks upon our collective institution as inept, incompetent or even downright corrupt."

"The linchpin of these recommendations is the sweeping requirement of disclosure," Rep. Wright continued. "If anyone is tempted to chafe under what he may regard as a voyeuristic invasion of privacy, let him remind that each of us knew this was a goldfish bowl when we entered it—and each of us entered it of his own free will."

The measure limits individual honoraria to \$1,000, banning the substantial speaking fees with which both business and labor groups woo key legislators.

The income limitation was declared as unconstitutional, inequitable and an aid to incumbents by deterring those who might otherwise seek their congressional seats.

The financial disclosure provision requires members of the House, their assistants and staff aides to disclose:

• The source and amount of all income totaling more than \$100 from any individual source.

• The source and value of gifts totaling \$100 or more from a single source, or \$350 for gifts of transportation, food, lodging or entertainment.

• The source and amount of reimbursements totaling \$350 or more from any single source except the U.S. government.

• The identity and category of value (less than \$5,000, between \$5,000 and \$15,000, etc.) of any financial holding having a fair market value of at least \$1,000.

• The identity and category of value of any debt over \$2,500, except for mortgages on personal residences.

• The identity, category of value and date of any transaction in securities or commodities futures which exceeds \$1,000.

• The identity and category of value of any purchase or sale of real estate which exceeds \$1,000, except personal residences.

The ethics package also prohibits House members, officers and employees from accepting gifts totaling \$100 or more from a foreign national, a registered lobbyist or any person having a direct interest in legislation before Congress. Gifts of personal hospitality or those valued under \$35 are exempted from the reporting requirements.

The measure bans "unofficial office accounts" called slash funds, but increases from \$2,000 to \$7,000 a year the allowance for official expenses.

The measure prohibits the use of committee funds or the contingent fund to pay for foreign travel by lame duck members and also prohibits reimbursements for official travel expenses from more than one source.

The measure bans "unofficial office accounts" called slash funds, but increases from \$2,000 to \$7,000 a year the allowance for official expenses.

The measure prohibits the use of committee funds or the contingent fund to pay for foreign travel by lame duck members and also prohibits reimbursements for official travel expenses from more than one source.

The measure bans "unofficial office accounts" called slash funds, but increases from \$2,000 to \$7,000 a year the allowance for official expenses.

The measure prohibits the use of committee funds or the contingent fund to pay for foreign travel by lame duck members and also prohibits reimbursements for official travel expenses from more than one source.

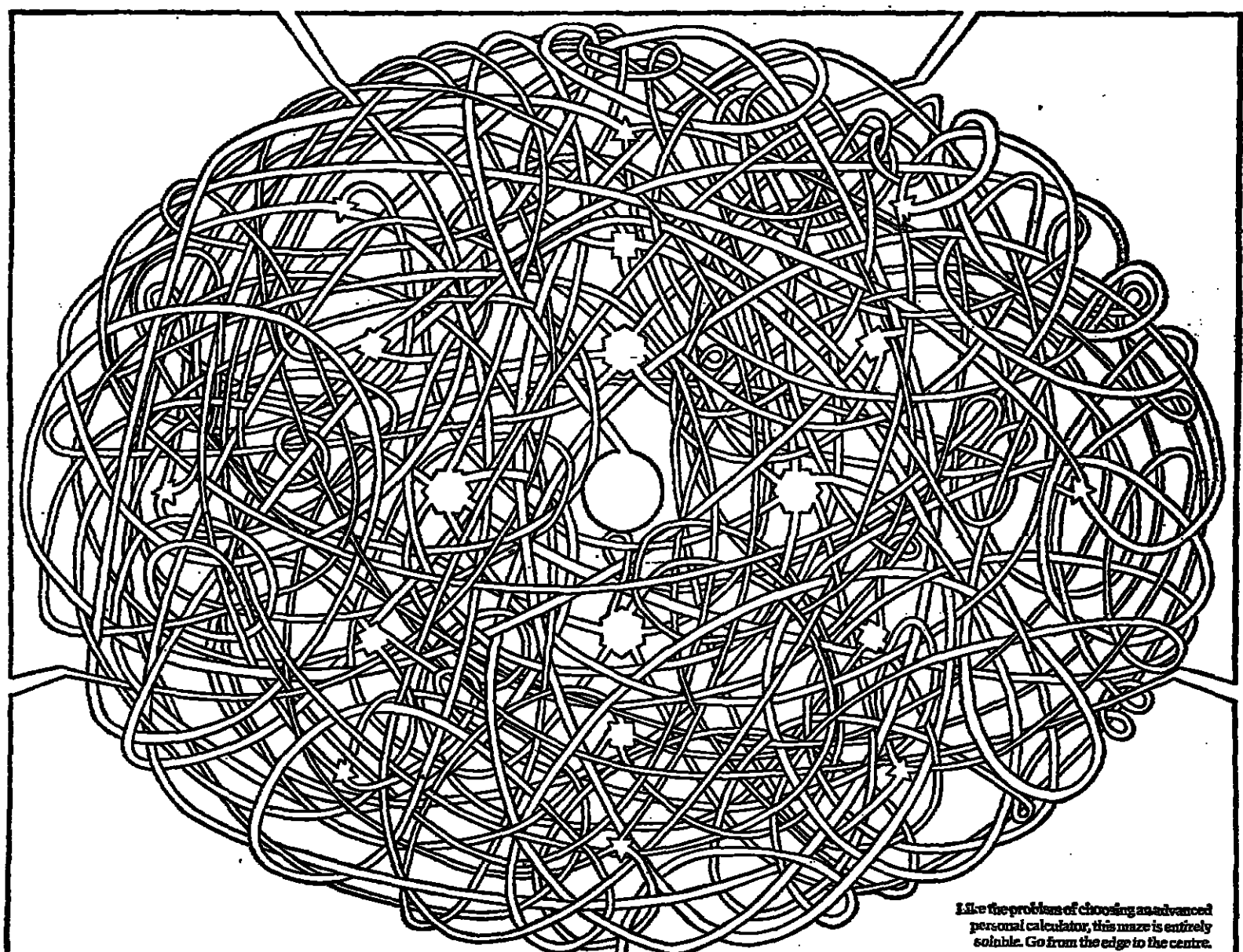
The measure bans "unofficial office accounts" called slash funds, but increases from \$2,000 to \$7,000 a year the allowance for official expenses.

The measure prohibits the use of committee funds or the contingent fund to pay for foreign travel by lame duck members and also prohibits reimbursements for official travel expenses from more than one source.

The measure bans "unofficial office accounts" called slash funds, but increases from \$2,000 to \$7,000 a year the allowance for official expenses.

The measure prohibits the use of committee funds or the contingent fund to pay for foreign travel by lame duck members and also prohibits reimbursements for official travel expenses from more than one source.

## Hewlett-Packard on choosing a more advanced personal calculator



Like the problem of choosing an advanced personal calculator, this maze is entirely solvable. Go from the edge to the centre.

## Where do you start?

To begin with you have to decide which calculator is right for you. The days when you could solve that one by looking at the keyboard are over. You have to probe more deeply now.

Then, before you can put your chosen calculator to profitable use, you have to learn to operate it effectively.

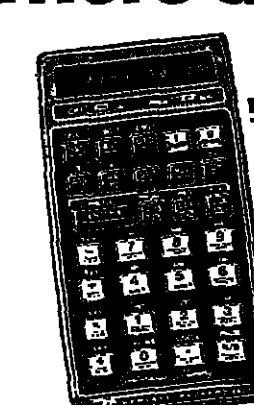
On both counts you are safe with Hewlett-Packard who originated the multi-function personal calculator. And followed-up with business and fully-programmable versions before the world got its breath back.

The first family

Now this first family has ten fully-proven members. You can still have built-in functions dedicated to science and engineering, to business or finance. But you can also have keyboard or full programmability. Even hard copy, from battery-powered calculators that slip comfortably into a briefcase.

Support

Nor is there any problem to finding your way around a Hewlett-Packard. A manual that takes you step by step through the calculator and its capabilities with a wealth of practical examples is just the start of the continuous support Hewlett-Packard provides.



Advanced technology in action

HP-25C—the continuous memory programmable. Remembers your programs and data even after you switch off. Merged codes provide extra programming power—up to 3 keystrokes.

on each of 49 lines. Branching and conditional test capabilities. Editing and control keys include 'pause' facility. 13 storage registers—eight separately addressable. No less than 72 built-in keyboard functions. Complete with standard accessories, including 120-page operating manual and comprehensive application book.

all over the world—including at least five Nobel Prize winners.

Finally, there's the sheer pleasure of owning a precise, rugged, reliable instrument that extends your professional skills far further than you would at this moment believe possible.

Start now

Return the coupon for a guide that will make your choice a whole lot easier. And if the maze up at the top beat you, we'll provide the fastest solution to that, too.

Solution!

Please send me the fastest solution to maze M1 and a guide to Hewlett-Packard personal calculators.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Position \_\_\_\_\_

Organisation \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

To: Hewlett-Packard S.A., 7, Rue du Bois-du-Lan, P.O. Box, CH-1217 Meyrin 2, Geneva, Switzerland. Tel. 022-41 54 00.

HEWLETT  PACKARD

## DON'T FORGET

NOBODY IN EUROPE CAN BEAT OUR ROCK-BOTTOM TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!

MICHEL SWISS

ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS

BAGS • SCARVES • TIES

FASHION ACCESSORIES

FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

75 RUE DE LA PAIX PARIS

Phone 26.75.71





NOTHING BUT THE TOOTH—This photo of a laughing zebra won a special award at a photo exhibition called "Opening '76." AP failed to pass on the joke.

## U.S. Tax Burden Spurs Exodus From Gulf Area

ABU DHABI, March 3 (UPI). —"Americans don't come here for their health or entertainment," a U.S. diplomat said. "They come here to make money."

A U.S. construction foreman on an Abu Dhabi hotel site earns \$1,000 a week. Resident representatives of U.S. firms receive living allowances of up to \$1,500 a month.

At these income levels, the new U.S. law raising the tax liability of Americans working overseas hits especially hard. And it is threatening U.S. business interests in the oil-producing Arab states on the Gulf.

U.S. officials in Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Qatar and Kuwait say the taxes are blunting the U.S. push for petrodollars in the fierce competition with Europe and Japan.

### Review Is Urged

The U.S. Embassy here, backed by other U.S. legations in the Gulf, has written to Washington urging the Carter administration to review the new tax law, which is retroactive to Jan. 1 of last year.

Some U.S. businessmen, feeling they can do better at home, already have left the area, depleting the U.S. sales force in one of the fastest-growing markets of the world.

"Our people are finding it difficult to live here," said Charles Davies, head of the Dubai-based Middle East operations of J. Ray McDermott and Co.

Oil-rush inflation has pushed the price of a restaurant meal in the Gulf up to \$40 a person, and Scotch to \$80 a bottle.

### Tax Exemption

"An apartment, which in the United States costs \$400 a month, costs \$1,200 here. Naturally, the firm must make a contribution. But the Internal Revenue Service now classifies this as income," Mr. Davies said.

The U.S. Congress last year reduced from \$20,000 (\$25,000 in some cases) to \$15,000 a year the

tax exemption on earnings of Americans working abroad.

As a result, Mr. Davies said, his New Orleans offshore oil rig company, which had a \$200-million Middle East turnover last year, has lost 22 Gulf-based U.S. employees in recent months.

"After paying their living expenses, they did not have enough left over to pay their taxes, let alone save," Mr. Davies said.

"Without resident Americans, sales of U.S. products in the Gulf will fall," predicted Bart Paff, a U.S. economic aide to the ruler of Sharjah.

U.S. sales in 1975 totaled \$500 million in Kuwait, \$380 million in the United Arab Emirates and \$50 million in Qatar—an average increase of 400 per cent over the four previous years.

The United States took third place among importers in the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, and was the runner-up in Kuwait—surpassing Japanese imports in Kuwait for the first time during this decade.

But U.S. officials are worried that U.S. businessmen, burdened by the new taxation, will be unable to maintain the pace.

Some large U.S. firms are bypassing the problem by having overseas workers remain U.S. residents and flying them to the Gulf to work two months out of three.

"It's cheaper to fly a driller out here first class once every three months than to increase his salary to compensate for increased overseas taxes," an oil company executive said.

Other firms, however, are replacing Americans with Europeans.

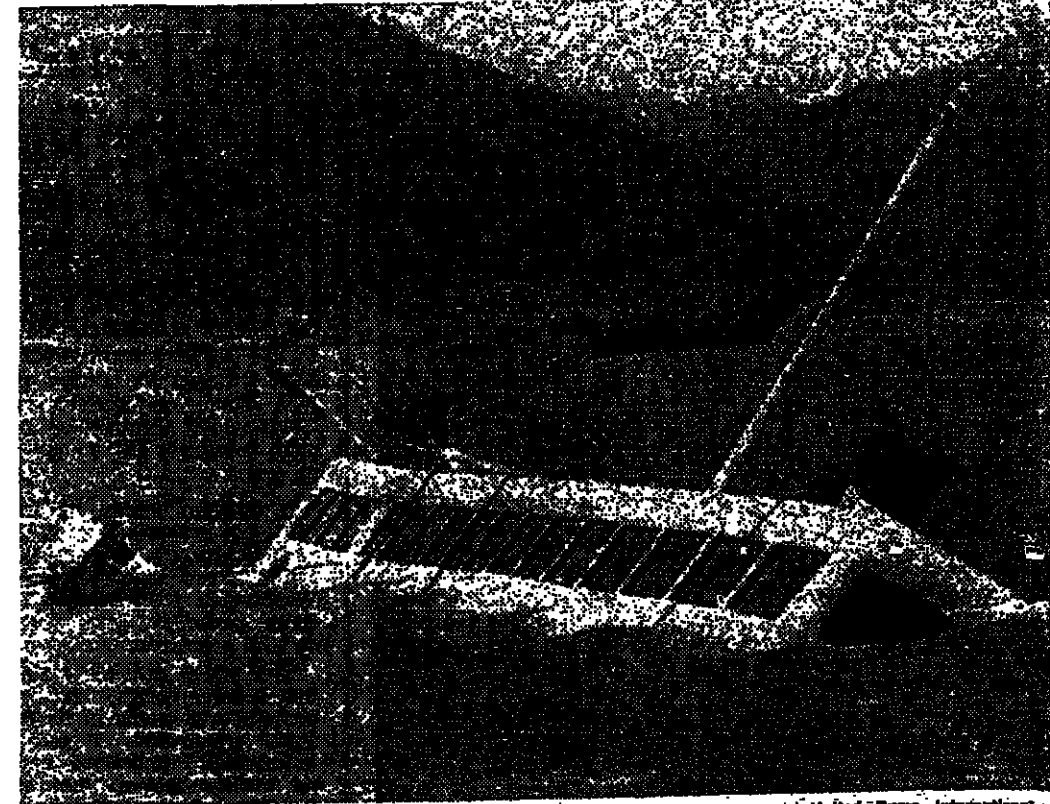
### Target Plane Crashes On West German Ship

BONN, March 3 (Reuters).—A French pilotless target plane went out of control and crashed onto a West German destroyer yesterday at it, the Defense Ministry said today.

It said the remote-controlled drone inexplicably turned and crash-landed on the deck of the 4,500-ton rocket destroyer Moelders during a joint rocket practice off the French coast yesterday. The craft caused only minor damage to the ship. A crewman was injured.

### Cold Hurts Vietnam

BANGKOK, March 3 (AP).—A prolonged winter in Vietnam has caused serious delay in the transplanting of rice and the deaths of a large number of cattle and draft animals, the Voice of Vietnam said.



SINKING—A Hong Kong ferry is about to go under after colliding with a Macao-bound hydrofoil Wednesday in waters surrounding the British colony. All 161 persons aboard the ferry were rescued but 18 of them were treated for injuries.

### Over Smith's Land Reform Proposals

## Rhodesian Black Opposition to Bill Weakens

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 3 (UPI).—A reported campaign by 13 black Parliament members to insure the failure of Prime Minister Ian Smith's proposal to drastically alter land apportionment in favor of blacks began breaking down today.

One of the 13 said yesterday that the group had decided to abstain from voting in the 86-member House of Assembly, thereby insuring that Mr. Smith's bill to amend the Land Tenure Act would not pass. The 13 were said to feel that the bill did not go far enough.

But one of the 13, Michael Bhebe, asserted during debate today that he would support the bill. Later, he said in an interview that, while he does not want to disassociate himself from yesterday's statement, "someone was too quick in going forward" and announcing bloc abstentions.

The House has 50 white Rhodesian Front members and 16 blacks, 3 of whom are government members and agreeable to the pending legislation.

### Expelled From Caucus

At least 12 of the Rhodesian Front members rebelled against the bill yesterday and were expelled from the Rhodesian Front parliamentary caucus.

Mr. Smith needs a two-thirds majority—or 44 votes—to get the bill passed. The defection of the 12 Rhodesian Front members meant that he would need the support of at least 3 among the 13 blacks.

Passage of the bill as a result of key support from black members would be unprecedented.

The revolt by the 12 white Rhodesian Front members, including the deputy minister to the prime minister, led to the resignation of the prime minister, Ian Smith, yesterday. Mr. Smith has risked having a bill defeated since he assumed power in 1963.

The 12 said in a statement today that they made the decision to leave the caucus individually but have since "met as a group and established common ground."

### "Broad Philosophy"

They issued a five-point plan outlining a "broad philosophy," leaving a check for 50 million pounds (about \$17 million), expressly for relief for the displaced in the civil war.

There are no accurate official estimates of the number of displaced persons but the United Nations Office for Refugees puts the figure at 250,000.

The continuing fighting in southern Lebanon between Palestinian guerrillas and rightist Christian militias has added to the problem. According to reliable press quarters, about 35,000 left their villages near the border with Israel for safer ground in the southern part of Lebanon and in Beirut in the last two weeks.

Mr. Pabst was a member of the Pabst brewing family.

He founded the Milwaukee Ski Club in 1924 and for several years operated a chain of 16 small ski areas in the Midwest, East and Canada.

Starfighter Crashes

THE HAGUE, March 3 (AP).—A Starfighter of the West German Air Force crashed yesterday in a field in the north of the Netherlands while on a training flight, the Dutch Defense Ministry said. The pilot, escaped with a broken arm.

As independents if the Prime Minister called general elections. Political sources said that if the bill fails, Mr. Smith might call an election to gain a new popular mandate and to divorce himself from the right-wingers in his party.

Among the aspirations professed by the 13 white MPs were "the immediate removal of all petty racial discrimination" measures but also "the preservation of community values and community protection"—meaning continued segregation.

### Priest Found Slain

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 3 (AP).—A Spanish-born Roman Catholic priest has been found

battered to death, the 11th missionary to die in the last 12 months in remote areas of Rhodesia where black guerrillas are fighting the white-minority government.

A church spokesman in the town of Gwelo said the Rev. Jose Rubio Diaz, 58, who had lived in Rhodesia for 22 years, was apparently killed by guerrillas.

Chromosome Legislation in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 3 (UPI).—The House International Relations Committee approved legislation yesterday that would halt all U.S. chromosome mapping from Rhodesia. The legislation now goes to the full House.

## Instability in South Lebanon Holding Up Needed Arab Aid

BEIRUT, March 3 (NYT).—The unstable situation in southern Lebanon is holding up implementation of the government's reconstruction plans and delaying the delivery of promised Arab aid.

Lebanese businessmen who have been pressing the government of President Elias Sarkis to speed up reconstruction projects and reactivation of the economy said they have been told that peace must prevail in all parts of Lebanon, including the border area with Israel, before full attention can be turned to rebuilding the country. The economic and social structure has been badly shaken by the recent civil war which lasted almost two years.

The Saudi ambassador, Lt. Gen. Ali al-Shayar, was reported in the press today to have told Lebanese officials that his country could not pump big sums of money into Lebanon while instability prevailed in the south. "The security of the south is not only part of Lebanon's overall security but is also part of that of the entire Arab region," he was quoted as saying by the leading daily An Nahar.

The ambassador did however present Premier Pierre al-Hosni with a check for 50 million Lebanese pounds (about \$17 million), expressly for relief for the displaced in the civil war.

There are no accurate official estimates of the number of displaced persons but the United Nations Office for Refugees puts the figure at 250,000.

The continuing fighting in southern Lebanon between Palestinian guerrillas and rightist Christian militias has added to the problem. According to reliable press quarters, about 35,000 left their villages near the border with Israel for safer ground in the southern part of Lebanon and in Beirut in the last two weeks.

Mr. Pabst was a member of the Pabst brewing family.

He founded the Milwaukee Ski Club in 1924 and for several years operated a chain of 16 small ski areas in the Midwest, East and Canada.

Starfighter Crashes

THE HAGUE, March 3 (AP).—A Starfighter of the West German Air Force crashed yesterday in a field in the north of the Netherlands while on a training flight, the Dutch Defense Ministry said. The pilot, escaped with a broken arm.

Mr. Hoes said most of the aid thus far delivered or committed to Lebanon will go to finance the search for adequate accommodations for displaced persons and to help them return to the original homes.

Drop in the Bucket

Foreign Minister Faud Buzaid said the United States has promised \$80 million to Lebanon while the European Economic Community has offered \$35 million. UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has set up a \$50-million Lebanese fund, he said.

"All this is only a drop in the bucket," a businessman commented and referred to the \$1 billion that President Sarkis reportedly requested from Arab heads of state when they met in Cairo in October.

Informed economic sources said the government needs \$1 billion now to provide needed loans to businessmen and industrialists and to launch a reconstruction of the devastated business center of Beirut.

The Cabinet approved plan Monday for rebuilding the downtown area. It is hoped the work can begin in June or July. Business sources, however, pointed out this will depend on whether Arab aid will be delivered by then.

Officials in Arab oil states were reported to have told Mr. Hoes recently that aid will depend on re-establishment of stability in Lebanon and national reconciliation among all Lebanese.

Barre, Ministers Split Over Paris Race for Mayor

PARIS, March 3 (NYT).—The battle for the election of a mayor of Paris this month has a sharper turn today with the publication of a Gaullist party letter to Prime Minister Raymond Barre warning him that the government was running the risk of losing Gaullist ministers and parliamentary support.

The letter, delivered yesterday by Justice Minister Olivier Guichard on behalf of the 51 Gaullist ministers in the government, asked Mr. Barre personally to call off the anti-Gaullist attacks by government members who are hostile to the campaign for mayor of Gaullist party chief Jacques Chirac.

In his response to Mr. Guichard today, Mr. Barre turned down Mr. Guichard's request as said that he could not alienate the anti-Chirac members of the government because Mr. Chirac himself was not alien. Really a "Chirac" speech, last month which vigorously denounced the government for lacking "authority and coherence," Mr. Barre said that the rest of the government "must not" be "mistakenly" to such attack. He urged, however, lowering of the tone.

The Gaullist members of the government are supporting a candidature of Mr. Chirac, who is running against Michel Delebarre, the government's official candidate. In a letter, Mr. Chirac said that the damage being done could last well beyond this month's elections.



## FOR SALE CHATEAU de SAINT-THAURIN

Near PARIS. 13 1/2 HECTARES.  
Telephone: Mme. HARRIS, (93) 39.27.09, 39.23.34.

For buying, selling, renting  
or managing real estate

IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO

CONSULT:  
26 bis Bld. Princesse Charlotte,  
Monte Carlo, PRINCIPALITE DE MONACO.  
Tel.: 50.66.00. Telex: 479417 MC.  
Free documentation upon request.

AN ISLAND  
45 Miles East of MIAMI, Florida.  
14 + ACRES on S. Bimini... It's the closest Off-Shore property to the United States anywhere. Unimproved, it's a Port of Entry with its own water & electric system. It's a Part of Bimini with its own airport. It is recognized as the World's Fishing Capital. There are 3 Hotels on the island doing capacity business.  
Bimini has NO Income Tax, NO Property Tax, and NO Zoning. Property consists of over 2,000 feet of ocean frontage with an appraised retail value of \$500 to \$600 per oceanfront foot with 150-foot depth.  
PRICE: \$475,000 CASH  
or \$400,000 with excellent terms to responsible party.  
Will also consider selling a 50 or 52-acre portion.  
For further information, contact:  
JOSEPH H. ZANGEN,  
1220 Broadway, New York 10019. Telephone: (212) 295-3150.

Don't miss the Tribune's special feature  
"RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES  
ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA & PROVENCE REGION"  
LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON

which will be published on  
FRIDAY, MARCH 11

TO PLACE AN ADVERTISEMENT CONTACT:  
Max FERRERO,  
International Herald Tribune,  
21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 06.  
Tel.: 225-23-90. Telex: 238569.

## Pforzheim

Baden-Württemberg

**Modern Business Property**  
Built 1966, property area approx. 27,000 m2, best equipment, ramp, 200 parking spaces.  
Central situation in the industrial triangle Stuttgart-Karlsruhe-Mannheim.  
Production and office area incl. canteen on ground floor 4,500 m2.  
Social rooms, caretaker's apartment and service spaces 1,750 m2.  
Ground floor fully air-conditioned.  
Price: open to negotiation.  
Available at short notice.  
A possible tenant for part of the property is on hand.  
Further details from the executive agent.

Kronprinzstrasse 19  
7000 Stuttgart 1

**BANKHAUS  
ELLWANGER  
UND GEIGER**

Postfach 391  
Tel.: 2027212

## CANADA

When investing in Canada call

## winzen

- We sell land apartments, industries, businesses.
- We act as consultants.
- We are property managers.

Winzen is the leading international real estate selling and development company.

Write to:  
THE PRESIDENT

WINZEN, 15 Richmond Street West,  
TORONTO, Ontario, Canada, M5H 2C9.

## UNITED STATES APARTMENTS FOR SALE BY OWNER

Near San Francisco, California.  
426 Units with swimming pools, tennis courts, gymnasium & recreation building.

Price: \$12,750,000 with \$2,750,000 down.  
Good loan terms available for balance.

FOR DETAILS CONTACT:  
Mr. Arthur Hall,  
333 Henderson Rd., Oakland,  
CA 94612, U.S.A.

or phone: (415) 630-3000.  
(Broker cooperation invited)

## For sale or to let 8000 m2 of modern versatile factory buildings

Exceptional opportunity in S.E. Holland, on German border and well located for motorways—8000 m2 of modern versatile factory buildings plus organised trained work force of 120 with range of skills. Suitable any light clean industry, fabrications, high grade mechanical work, pharmaceuticals, etc.  
Available immediately for sale or lease, whole or part (with warehousing possibility).

Please write to: Box D.5669, Herald, Paris

مكتبة النخيل



THEATER IN PARIS

Simple, Trenchant Fate of an Elderly Couple

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

Paris, March 3 (UPI).—Patrice Chéreau is the personification of the young director. As the author of the Théâtre de la Ville's production of the new edition of "Les Femmes de Goodbye," he has attracted attention with his directorial style, his choice of plays, and his choice of actors.

Chéreau's production of "Les Femmes de Goodbye" is a simple, trenchant fate of an elderly couple. The play is a simple, trenchant fate of an elderly couple. The play is a simple, trenchant fate of an elderly couple.

quondam craft, remembers his professional past. There is a stinging reality to the performances of François Simon as the cantankerous husband and of Tatiana Mouskine as his whimpering wife. Both are flawless, maintaining throughout the tone of their assignments and never exaggerating a trait or a mannerism of the characters.

Jean Poiret's "Fais de Broadway" at the Théâtre des Variétés may have been initially inspired by Cécile Sorel's desertion of classic roles for the music hall.

But Poiret has certainly not written of Miss Sorel, though he places his heroine in the throes of a similar transfer. The model he has obviously had before him is Jacqueline Maillan, the most versatile and amusing of French comedienne, who occupies on the Parisian stage a position akin to that held by Beatrice Lillie in the British and American theaters.

Like Miss Lillie, Miss Maillan is a mistress of timing and humor, and she has a comic finesse that is rare. Her rehearsal with the chorus in her present vehicle is a marvel of hilarity and no scene of hers fails to bag a roar of laughter.

Here she is a tragic queen tempted to a lighter form of entertainment. Poiret has cheated a bit for it would be a treat to see Miss Maillan, however briefly, as Elizabeth I or Catherine the Great or reeling off a tirade of Racine. A Broadway back has extracted a hit musical comedy from "Phédre" and news of its New York success leads to its French reproduction. To anyone who has experienced many Broadway musicals translated into French, additional comment is unnecessary.

But it is Miss Maillan as the haughty classic star untrained in the methods of the musical stage and uninitiated in song and dance but of a pride that will brook no interference that is uproariously funny.

The show, half backstage farce and half revue, has been handsomely staged in décor and costuming by André Levasseur and with a bright score by Michel Emer and Pierre Porte. Pierre Moody has directed it with expansive flourish.



'Distress in Lebanon'—This picture taken by French Gamma photographer Françoise Demulder has won the annual World Press Photo competition. It was the first time a woman was honored in the award's 20-year history.

OPERA IN LONDON

A Japanese Butterfly Breaks British Troupe's Tradition

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, March 3 (UPI).—The English National Opera is customarily, if not officially, the preserve of British and Commonwealth singers and conductors, and so there was some defiance of tradition in the casting of last night's "Madam Butterfly" at the Coliseum with a Japanese Butterfly and an American conductor.

Tokyo-born Nigi Sato is American by schooling and residence, a graduate of the Juilliard School of Music and more recently a student and protégé of Zinka Milanov. Atlantic City-born Alfredo Silipigni is artistic director and conductor of the New Jersey State Opera and principal conductor of the Mexican National Opera in Mexico City. It was a London debut for each.

Miss Sato's performance recalled those of Korean-born Sung Sook Lee at the Royal Opera a couple of seasons ago in that she had again a lyric soprano singing music written for and often

demanding the vocal resources and characteristic temperament of an Italian dramatic soprano.

Casting Problem

This problem of how most effectively to cast Butterfly originates with Puccini, who assigned to his heroine music that no 15-year-old in Japan or anywhere else would or could sing.

Miss Sato looked 15, or pretty close to it, and by artful vocal resources, she rose successfully to the challenge of the big moments where Puccini defies adolescent female physiognomy and calls for what one expects from an obviously far from adolescent Tosca.

where she fell short was in her projection of the English text. She might as well have been singing in Italian or Japanese. Not that her British colleagues were, in this respect, much better. This is a chronic complaint at the ENO. It's not that the English is bad, but rather that it is about 90 per cent unintelligible, the singers consistently and per-

sistently more concerned with sound than with sense. Silipigni presided over an ad-

mirably paced performance. He was given a big hand before the Third Act curtain, and earned it.

SHARPS & FLATS

AMSTERDAM—Frank Sinatra will be at the Concertgebouw, March 7 at 8 p.m. After his gala performance in London, this will be his only appearance on the Continent. The 5th Dimension are the supporting act on the bill.

Osage Peterson, touring Britain, will be in Birmingham March 6 at Town Hall; in Southport March 8 at the Southport Theatre and in Croydon at Fairfield Hall on March 10.

PARIS—Jacques Higelin and his group are featured nightly at the Club Campagne-Première through March 9 at 8:30 p.m. Frank Wright and his quartet do the second show at 10. Marion Brown comes in from March 10-12. Bryan Ferry will be at the Pavillon de Paris March 4 at

8 p.m. The same night Max Roach and Archie Shepp will be at the Mutualité, also at 8 p.m. Noah Howard and his quartet at the Maison Internationale of the Cité Universitaire March 5 at 9 p.m. Kenny Clarke, Lou Bennett and Jimmy Gourley open at the Club St. Germain on March 7 for one month and Nina Simone comes into the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées for two shows on March 11 and 12 at 9 p.m.

LONDON—The Cedar Walton quartet, the Ronnie Scott quintet and Marion Williams are appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

This week's top single record in the United States is "Lo e Theme From A Star Is Born" by Barbra Streisand and in Britain, "When I Need You," by Leo Sayer.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

DINING

British Guide Published With Controversial Advice

By Gail Gregg

LONDON, March 3 (UPI).—The 1977 British Good Food Guide was published today and there is likely to be considerable controversy about some of the guide's pronouncements.

Four famous restaurants of culinary London were demoted in the new edition—Lockets, Rules, the Savoy Hotel Restaurant and Simpson's-in-the-Strand.

And a special preface to the London section of the guide uses "imaginary names" to head de-meaning descriptions of three restaurants "everyone has heard of," (which? The consumer publishing company which produces the guide has offered a case of wine to the first person to guess the "real names" of the three restaurants.)

Christopher Driver, free-lance journalist and editor of the book, suggested in his preface that a British "national restaurant," within walking distance of London tourist attractions, be established to help achieve "a coherent and recognizable style in British public eating."

Mr. Driver suggested that the "national restaurant" consist of a complex of dining rooms serving traditional foods such as Christmas pudding, rum butter and Stilton cheese.

'Laced With Avarice'

Tourists would welcome such a restaurant, Mr. Driver said, because "far too often, such people's first, second and third experiences of British eating—be it at a country hotel, a city restaurant, a motorway service station or a lunchtime pub—is of a sleazy incompetence laced with avarice."

The 1977 food guide notes that the traditional British West End restaurants are declining both in numbers and in standards—while Chinese and Middle Eastern establishments are increasing.

"There was a survey released several days ago that showed that Chinese cooking is marginally more popular than fish and chips," Mr. Driver said today.

In fact, British eating habits and restaurant ownership are changing so quickly that one in five restaurants in last year's guide is not in the new guide.

in Windermere is the only other guide entry in the country with a similar rating.

Added to List

Added to the London "distinctions" list this year are L'Opéra, on Great Queen Street; La Giralda, Pinner Green; Au Jardin des Gourmets, Greek Street; and the Capital Hotel, Basil Street.

Retained on the distinctions list are Chez Nico, Dulwich; Le Gavroche, Lower Sloane Street; Ma Cuisine, Walton Street; the Tate Gallery restaurant; and the Minotaur, Chelsea Cloisters.

Fifteen London restaurants were demoted from "excellent" to "pass," 37 others were dropped because of unfavorable reports, and another 11 are missing from the new guide because they have closed or changed hands.

Mr. Driver reviews London pubs and wine bars together for the first time this year because pub food is so "contentable, synthetic and mechanical" that only 12 pubs are recommended. They include the Olde Cheshire Cheese off Fleet Street and the George in Southwark.

Guide entries are based on recommendations sent by readers—they are collated and assessed by the office staff and confirmed by a team of inspectors. Inspectors are anonymous and accept no free meals.

The guide reviews restaurants in England, Wales, Scotland and the Republic of Ireland.

ARTS AGENDA

A series of free concerts weekdays at 12:30 p.m. at the Faculté de Médecine Pitié-Salpêtrière in Paris (105 Boulevard de l'Hôpital) runs through March 11. The schedule includes, on March 4, Claire Bernard, violin, and Bertrand Cazeneuve, oboe; on March 7, Frédéric Borsarello, cello, and Jean-Jacques Balet, piano; March 8, Noel Lee and Christian Ivaldi in Schubert piano works for four hands; March 10, the guitarist Benoît Schlosberg and the Paris Saxophone Ensemble, and March 11, the Trio Deslogères in 20th-century French works.

The baritone Udo Reinemann, with the harpist Marielle Nordmann, is giving a series of concerts during March at the Concertierie in Paris devoted to German romantic composers. The concerts of March 5, 6, 19 and 20 are devoted to Schubert, and those of March 12, 13 and 21 to Mendelssohn, Schumann and Strauss. All concerts are at 5:30 p.m.



A MACH 2 WORLD.

Air France's Concorde Mach 2 at the service of man. Concorde reflects the image of the world Air France is building: a Mach 2 world.

An efficient world: The Concorde not only cuts your flying time in half, it saves you time on the ground as well. With special fast Concorde check-in and baggage service. Plus a wide choice of convenient connecting flights.

A less-tiring world: Shorter flying time means less fatigue. You arrive feeling fresher, overcome jet lag easier and adapt faster to the pulse of life at your destination.

A privileged world: Service aboard the Concorde has been conceived to fit the rhythm of supersonic flight. Original menus created in the French tradition, the finest French wines and renowned spirits provide delicious meals, served with an appreciation of the shorter time you spend on board.

Discover this world for yourself on Air France.

**AIR FRANCE IS THE WAY**



## Uganda Crisis

No doubt it's frivolous to say with any certainty what makes Idi Amin tick. If he is not irrational, he has a sense of theater making him appear to be so. It strikes us as a reasonable guess, nonetheless, that President Carter's public expression of "disgust" for him last week did not particularly soften whatever he may have been thinking about the 240 U.S. missionaries and teachers in Uganda. Two days later, in any event, Marshal Amin summoned the Americans in a tone that raised heavy anxieties over the nature of his intentions toward them.

\*\*\*

This crisis—an odd one, since the people supposedly subject to detention in Uganda were almost all people who'd long ago chosen to live there—has now eased. The State Department is inclined to attribute this result to its own skillful diplomacy, which included the positioning of a U.S. Navy task force in the Indian Ocean. Perhaps so. We would not so much contest this judgment as note that President Carter might be well-advised to temper his sense of outrage over human rights violations abroad with a proper regard for political realities. He is the President; his words ring. Unless he knows a lot more about the stability of Idi Amin than a good number of his top-level advisers claim to know, it is hard to escape the conclusion that he was

indulging his preoccupation with human rights—admirable and right-minded as it may be—at a certain risk to the welfare of several hundred U.S. residents of Uganda. Subsequently, the U.S. government, acting with a discretion not earlier evident at the White House, pulled the chestnuts out of the fire—this time.

\*\*\*

However reassuring it is to hear that the Americans in Uganda now seem to be safe, it must be underlined that the "crisis" involving them is only a small and tangential part of the true crisis, which remains in effect. That is, of course, the continuing threat that Idi Amin poses to the life and liberty of his own citizens, some tens of thousands of whom he has murdered, mostly, it seems, on religious lines; a Moslem, he kills Christians. The African and Arab states that apparently helped influence him to back off on the U.S. missionaries have done only part of the service they owe the international community and their own good name. As expected, the UN Human Rights Commission has averted its gaze from the criminal acts of one of the states composing its automatic majority. This makes it all the more incumbent upon the Africans and Asians, acting as individual states, to continue to make their influence felt for the benefit of the Ugandan people.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## About That Kidney From Russia

The recent news that a Brooklyn construction worker got a kidney transplant by way of Moscow puzzled us. The kidney was flown here after being removed from a young victim of a Moscow automobile accident. Since the United States has many more auto accidents than the Soviet Union, it struck us as odd that any American should have to look to the Russians for a used kidney.

On researching the matter, we discovered that there are now at least 6,000 sufferers from kidney disease in this country who could benefit from transplants. A lucky few will get kidneys from living donors—probably close relatives; but most must wait for the kidney of someone who has lately died. Last year, about 4,000 such transplants were performed in the United States, but some people perished for want of one.

What accounts for the domestic shortage of kidneys and other organs for transplant? A large part of the problem has to do with the point at which a person is declared legally dead. For an organ to be used in a transplant, it should be removed from the body of the donor as soon after death as possible. But when is a person to be judged dead?

A dozen states have passed laws that define death in terms of brain death. Physicians are permitted to pronounce a patient dead when electrical activity in the brain

has ended and when other tests indicate that no return to life is possible even though artificial mechanisms such as respirators will keep the heart beating and the blood circulating. During this period of artificially induced "life," the patient's organs deteriorate, and when death finally is acknowledged, they may no longer be suitable for transplant.

The need for usable organs also runs into the rights of the dying person and his relatives. Most physicians are naturally uncomfortable about asking grieving kin for permission to make the organs of their relatives available—and most of those asked are likely to be appalled at the suggestion.

In the Soviet Union, by contrast, physicians define death as the end of brain activity; they need not ask next of kin for permission to remove an organ; and malpractice suits are virtually unknown. The Soviet pattern is not the U.S. way, yet wider endorsement of the brain-death criterion by state legislatures would be helpful. A legal framework—the Uniform Anatomical Gift Act—already exists for people who wish to donate their organs for transplant when they die. Such potential donors are giving the most direct expression possible to their desire that the passing of one human may help to keep another alive.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Bukovsky at White House

Bukovsky spent half an hour in the White House, including the 10 minutes with the President. The rest of the conversation with Mr. Mondale dwelt mainly on human rights in the Soviet Union. "Why do you and your friends take such risks?" the Vice-President asked him. Bukovsky simply answered: "Primarily because we have faith in our cause and we trust men." Jimmy Carter has thus accomplished what his predecessor, Gerald Ford, refused to do last year when he forewent receiving writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn upon the advice of Henry Kissinger, who did not want to vex the Soviet Union.

But Mr. Carter had carefully calculated what he did. The invitation to the White House was made in Vice-President Mondale's name, not by the President himself. The conversation was not mentioned on the list of Carter's appointments, but on that of Mondale. And the President merely joined a conversation that was taking place in an ordinary conference room. Carter did not let himself be photographed with Bukovsky, who officially was Mondale's guest.

The President weighed his words very carefully so as to assure Bukovsky that he would continue to defend human rights, not only in the Soviet Union, but everywhere in the world, while underscoring that he wants this action to be positive. Clearly speaking this means that he wouldn't go too far if

this were likely to increase the risks of a repression or to be detrimental to relations between Moscow and Washington.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

### UN Homilies and Uganda

It is a mystery what sort of things the UN Commission on Human Rights can be concerned with if it is not concerned with the situation in Uganda. A closed meeting of the commission in Geneva has decided against an investigation, requested by Britain, into the deaths of Archbishop Janani Lumumba and two Cabinet ministers, and hence, by implication, into the massive death toll reported with varying degrees of reliability from the Ugandan interior.

The commission's offer instead to "keep the situation under review" until its 1978 session is offensive and most of all to the people in Uganda whose lives are at risk. No doubt the commission finds it easier to pronounce on violations of human rights in countries which allow inspection, which have a press capable of reporting such violations, or where internal criticism thrives. But in those cases its work is already done for it because the malpractices are in any event exposed. If the commission has a job at all outside the issuance of homilies it is to investigate countries which resist investigation and allow no free expression within. Uganda at present is top of the list.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 4, 1902

MINNEAPOLIS—Until the roads are greatly improved, the balloon is the equal of the automobile regarding safety, and the former is the more comfortable vehicle because it brings no jolts. The fashion has been set in Europe, and in all seriousness we believe it will be taken up in the United States before long. A man who is able to own a first-rate automobile is rich enough to afford a balloon, and why shouldn't he?

### Fifty Years Ago

March 4, 1927

PARIS—That all French people, without distinction of age or sex, shall be liable to be called upon to contribute to the defense of the country, is the gist of the main provision of the new government bill for the organization of the nation in wartime. The 48 articles set out the conditions in which both persons and property may be called upon to that end. The bill is now in the lower chamber.



'Pardon Me, Is This the Offices of the... Nice Shot... House Assassinations Committee?'

## Beginning of a World Food Policy

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—Indira Gandhi did not wait to hear the reports of peculiar winter weather in the United States before she made up her mind to call a general election. She already knew enough to guess that the chances of an inadequate monsoon this year were high and that after two fat years of good monsoons and good harvests there was a likelihood of some consecutive years of lean. But the U.S. winter which has left the Rockies short of snow and so reduced the water flow needed for the Great Plains this coming summer has made India's situation even more precarious. A dried-out India may well find it very difficult to find all the U.S. grain needed to cover a shortfall at home.

The chances of the world re-experiencing some of the trials of the 1973-74 food crisis are high. Then dry weather in Asia, the Soviet Union and North America sent grain prices shooting up two and threefold. Half a million people died of starvation.

The crisis of the early 1970s shook up much of the complacency that cosseted the food issue from proper debate. Henry Kissinger called for a World Food Conference which took place in Rome in November, 1974. In retrospect it was less of a failure than it seemed at the time.

### Warning System

There are now the beginnings of a world food policy. The West is committed to providing at least 10 million tons of food aid each year. There is an early warning system run by the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization which monitors climate uncertainties, harvest prospects and degrees of malnutrition. There is the new International Fund for Agricultural Development, co-financed by the West and OPEC. Long-term agricultural development is also being taken more seriously by the established bilateral and multilateral programs. The World Bank's agricultural program, for instance, now spends \$20 billion a year compared with \$500 million in 1972. U.S. aid to agriculture has been doubled. Finally the major uncertainty in the market place—the Russians—has been mitigated by the U.S.-Soviet agreement of 1975. This commits the Soviet Union for five years to purchase each year a minimum of 6 million tons and a maximum of 8 million tons of grains. No longer will there be the possibility as there was in 1973 and 1974 of the Russians buying up all the U.S. grain reserves at rock-bottom prices leaving nothing in the silos for the disaster that was round the corner.

All these developments mean that even if the gods this summer move against Mrs. Gandhi, or her harvest falls below target, a way will somehow be found of averting large-scale famine in 1977. It also means that at last some Third World countries are beginning to knuckle down to the long-term job of putting their rural house in order.

But what happens if the monsoon falls again next year and the year after? Expert opinion is worried about the way the trends are moving. The OECD's Development Assistance Committee in its latest annual report says the "world food situation is as insecure today as it was [at the time of the World Food Conference]." Saraj Aziz, the brilliant architect of many of the decisions that came out of the World Food Conference, points out that despite the good harvests of the last two years the average annual increase of food production over the last decade in nearly half the developing countries was less than population growth.

"The world," he tells me, "is probably moving away from its declared goal of abolishing hunger and malnutrition in a decade, only two years after this was agreed at the World Food Conference."

Aziz points out that the OECD and FAO forecasts, pessimistic though they are, probably understate the problem. They do not incorporate the gathering evidence that the world's weather appears to be entering a dramatic period of change. Climatologists

are almost unanimous in believing that the present cooling of the world's temperature will continue for at least another 20 years—producing more extreme weather conditions in Europe and North America. Moreover, it appears to be pushing the tropical circulation belt towards the equator so that the monsoon rains do not extend so far to the north.

What, given this worrying accumulation of evidence, should be done? Aziz believes we have five years in which to make the decisions that are necessary if we are to avoid a series of major famines each one worse than the last and a general lowering of the living standards of millions of people who are already appallingly poor.

First, Aziz wants to make sure that food aid goes to the hungry and not to the rich. There is much evidence to suggest that some recipient countries are diverting the food to civil servants and urban job holders. The cause is not helped by the remarks of Bob Bergland, the new U.S. secretary for agriculture who indicated he wants to waive the present requirement that 75 per cent of the funds allocated for food aid be earmarked for countries with per capita annual incomes of under \$200.

Second, Aziz wants a system of world food stocks. Mr. Kissinger at the food conference proposed a world stock of 60 million tons of grain. But a rear-guard action fought by Earl Butz, the Republican administration's

secretary of agriculture, held up the decision to implement Mr. Kissinger's plan. The new secretary of agriculture however appears committed to speeding the discussions forward.

Third, Aziz is arguing for standby controls on the over-consumption of food in the rich countries. Today about 30 per cent of the world's population is consuming 70 per cent of the world's grain supply. So Aziz calls for guidelines: To "determine a kind of food consumption ceiling or maximum that can be used to curtail consumption in years of bad crops when prices go up beyond agreed limits."

These, however, are short-term policy palliatives. In the end, Aziz says, the developing countries themselves have to restore the balance between food production and population growth. Although Aziz realizes that each country has to chart its own "peculiar economic, social and ecological situation" there is one thing they must copy from the Chinese experience—"a more self-reliant and austere strategy." If this is done then they will have a legitimate claim on the rich countries to substantially increase aid to agriculture.

At the World Food Conference just 28 months ago Mr. Kissinger at the end of his speech quoted Thomas Mann: "Human reason needs only to will more strongly than fate and it is fate." That imperative becomes more necessary every day.

## Carter: The Long and the Short

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—In politics as in so many other aspects of contemporary life, we demand instant gratification. People are already heard to express impatience with Jimmy Carter, to wonder where his new programs are. And it is only six weeks since the inauguration.

But there seldom is an instant way to effect social or economic change in this country. The society is complicated, the problems encumbered, the mechanisms of government awkward. That is doubtless why recent presidents have devoted themselves so much to the loftier business of foreign affairs.

In the Carter White House these days there is no shortage of eagerness. The scene is as hectic as might be expected. But my impression is that enthusiasm may be more tempered by the awareness of difficulties than was the case the last time an activist Democratic president succeeded a standpat Republican, 16 years ago.

### First Reactions

Shari Eizenstat, the quiet Atlanta lawyer who was Carter's issues lawyer in the campaign, now works on domestic policy in the White House. Ask him about first reactions, and the answer is a mixture of realism and commitment to change.

"Anyone who's in here for a day," he said, "recognizes the tremendous interests at stake, and the trade-offs that have to be made. On any major issue it's impossible to make a decision without seeing the drawbacks to it, the people who will be injured."

"For example, there's a desire for the tightest possible auto emission standards, but there's also a need for fuel economy. I was a correspondent for half a dozen Czech papers in the United States—accredited at the UN, from 1947 till 1951. The Czech and the Soviet press castigated—and rightly so—McCarthy's witch hunt. My articles were never refused for interference in U.S. internal affairs."

And it is harder to know the facts than people realize. What are the health effects of auto pollution, and the realistic control devices? That adds an overlay to the trade-offs you face anyway.

"But none of that has given me the sense that change cannot come. It is just hard."

Eizenstat said that some of the early decisions of the new administration, though they responded to particular urgencies, had been made with an eye to long-term policy objectives. He mentioned the Carter changes in President Ford's budget. There were "themes" in the budget revision, he said: "The numbers have meaning."

One example he gave was the cutting of \$300 million from the fast breeder reactor: a change that gave a negative signal to that controversial nuclear program. More broadly, the budget changes gave less emphasis to nuclear power and more to energy conservation.

Among budget increases Eizenstat cited a boost in funds for disadvantaged children as an example of "compassion." He mentioned added money for the environmental protection agency, wildlife and the national parks as reflecting another Carter commitment to the environment.

Apart from the budget, he spoke of changes sought in the distribution of funds to states and localities. Congress is being asked to change the allocation formulas for the accelerated public works program and community block grants, in both cases to give more to areas of greater need.

Even to list such early signals from a new administration is to remind oneself how much harder

Chris Matthews

From Rome:

## The Metropolitan Indians

have been at work again.

It's difficult not to

like them. They believe

in surrealistic politics.

ROME—Spring's in the air. The first fragile asparagus are appearing on the stalls at Campo del Fiori market. Waiters are setting white-clothed tables out in the sunshine in Piazza Navona. And there on a door, fresh as a sticky green bud, is a spray-painted graffiti—free Comrade De Sade.

Clearly, the Metropolitan Indians have been at work again. It's difficult not to like them. They believe in surrealistic politics. They want all the animals freed from the zoo. They want city hall to provide one hectare of parkland for every Roman, making 3 million hectares in all. They believe in power to the democracies. They sing frightful little jingles, one of which goes like this:

"Organized Indians.  
We have the right to play,  
In your reserves,  
We don't want to stay."

### War Pains

Metropolitan Indians are one of the factions among the student rebels who occupied Rome and other Italian universities for much of last month. They cover their faces with war paint, or, rather, their girlfriends do it for them, to underline their estrangement from society. It's just another way of saying that of the 13 million undergraduates at present studying in Italian universities, maybe 200,000 will, if they're lucky, find themselves a job. What's making the natives pretty restless.

There's not much they can do about that state of affairs, as they're the first to realize. Hence the surrealism—a valid substitute when realism gets too rough—and the irony. "We want to destroy the world of serious politics, of politics divorced from the world and from fun," says one young brave. "We're tired of chanting 'Power to the workers' without so much as a smile when no one's about to give the workers any power anyway." One of the more endearing things about Metropolitan Indians is their capacity to fall about laughing at their own appalling jokes.

The most appalling of which may be that the "sophist braves" and the student movement as a whole could yet prove the most important thing in Italian poli-

tics for years. Namely, they've flustered the Communists into full-scale identity crisis: accented, as such things are, by major reappraisals of policy. Communist party secretary Enrico Berlinguer, who a month ago delighted in tall people that he personally much easier behind the National shield, is now proclaiming indissoluble links binding party to international Communism—the sort of noises must come as music to Krenin's ears.

### Krenin's Pressure

According to The New York Times, this is because the Krenin has been putting the press on Comrade Berlinguer. But, autumn fresh from a more boosting performance in the general elections, the Italian Communist party would probably have found a diplomatic way telling Moscow to go to it. However, a lot has happened, including the Metropolitan Indians.

While Rome University was being occupied by a thousand students protesting at the absurdity of being a higher education when the highest job prospect around is selling popcorn off a tray, local cinema, the Communist Luciano Lama, leader of the Communist-dominated union confederation, to go these dissidents into the fold. Whatever else he may, Lama showed he is not a chologist. He turned up with impressive array of party m and went into a paternal trade about vandalism, along with a job prospect around work and being a parasite doesn't want to work. It's too long before students workers were at each other's throats and Lama beat a retreat. Fifty skulls got cut and the university was woe. "Lama's Belong in Tibet," Indians had scrawled on walls before the trade union leader's arrival. He demonstrated that, intellectually at least, might indeed have been in the hands of the new movement was concerned.

All this threw the Communist leadership into a frantic search. For they, too, are being the good guys, and in themselves on the receiving of student protest, just like other boss figure, was trauma. And like any average parent gets kicked in the shins by children, the immediate reaction from party headquarters, "Where, oh where have we wrong?"

### Some Flak

Having also taken some from factory-floor militants planning at their interests in sold down the river, and intellectuals complaining of betrayal of Marxist-Leninist ideals, the Communist leadership that perhaps the time has to start being less nice to Catholic Christian Democrats and correspondingly more Moscow. Which should, if it keep it up, alienate them from the middle-ground voters ripe for their election gains. In June, by the look of it, the Communists may find themselves faced with a lot of disenchanted work intellectuals, students and, short, voters when the next elections come round. And that, incidentally, could well be a summer.

As things are now it's a head-on, tails-I-lose kind of situation. But, as most people find out soon enough, it comes a time when you can't do anything right.

But one thing that is different about Jimmy Carter from most successful politicians is the intensity of his commitment to declared objectives. He will meet resistance on those themes, but I doubt that he will give them up.

"We don't take those campaign commitments lightly," Shari Eizenstat said. "Very often I'm asked, by the President and others, 'How does this match up?' And that's what gives you the kicks: to take the issues we talked about and translate the words into action."

Chairman  
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairman  
Katharine Graham

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher  
Robert E. Eckert

Editor  
Murray H. Weis

Barry Deane, Senior Editorial Writer



## Public Borrowing Below Target Level

PARIS, March 3 (AP-DJ).—The French government announced today that public borrowing in 1976 was well below target.

The Labor government's power in 1974, the year public borrowing was more than doubled to \$10.6 billion in the year ended March 1976.

## Extends Anti-Crisis on Steel

PARIS, March 3 (AP-DJ).—The French government announced today that it will extend its plan for the steel industry, which was applied only for the first nine months of this year, to the end of 1977.

The plan, the Commission said, was reached because of a serious deterioration in the steel market since the end of 1976, a Commission said.

The plan, the Commission said, was reached because of a serious deterioration in the steel market since the end of 1976, a Commission said.

The plan, the Commission said, was reached because of a serious deterioration in the steel market since the end of 1976, a Commission said.

The plan, the Commission said, was reached because of a serious deterioration in the steel market since the end of 1976, a Commission said.

The plan, the Commission said, was reached because of a serious deterioration in the steel market since the end of 1976, a Commission said.

## Planning to Boost Exports to U.S.

PARIS, March 3 (AP-DJ).—The French government announced today that it will plan a major export campaign to boost sales to the United States and to France's chronic deficit.

The full backing and support of the French government's association plans "a major, profound, selective" campaign to boost sales to the United States and to France's chronic deficit.

## German Bank Sets Its Policy

NEW YORK, March 3 (Reuters).—The Bundesbank relaxed its restrictive money policy today to allow another 2.5 billion marks to be lent to the economy to keep pace with economic activity.

Bundesbank said it was reducing its discount rate for banks to 5 percent, from 6 percent, and to call on central banks to lend in order to match the economy's growth.

## South African Stability a Question Swiss Predict Firm Gold Market

ZURICH, March 3 (AP-DJ).—Swiss Bank Corp., one of the most important institutions in the trading of gold, has concluded that the gold market this year will be stable with rising prices but that the outlook for the medium term is clouded by the possibility of a major political upheaval in South Africa, the largest producer.

The bank's economists, led by Christian Lutz, say that a political upheaval, while unlikely in the near term, "cannot be excluded in the medium term." In such an event, says G. Frider, an economist at the bank, the following sequence of events would probably develop:

- There would be a temporary halt to gold exports until the trouble was over and a new government got mine output going again.
- During this stoppage, the gold price in world markets would rise sharply. However, the Soviet Union, the second largest producer, would take advantage of the situation and sell more gold, in effect putting a brake on prices.
- At Credit Suisse, Rudolf Schriber, head of the Precious Metals Department, agrees with the Swiss Bank Corp. forecast but says that after an overthrow of the South African government, "Prices wouldn't rise, they would go sky high."

## Effect on Economic Growth Goals Feared

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP-DJ).—Top Carter administration officials revealed yesterday that federal spending has fallen \$7.5 billion behind schedule in the first four months of the current fiscal year, and said they are "perplexed" and "baffled" by the development.

The "shortfall" in budgeted expenditures, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal told newsmen, leaves uncertain the extent of the real federal deficit both for this year and next.

## U.S. Federal Spending Shortfall a Problem

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP-DJ).—Top Carter administration officials revealed yesterday that federal spending has fallen \$7.5 billion behind schedule in the first four months of the current fiscal year, and said they are "perplexed" and "baffled" by the development.

The "shortfall" in budgeted expenditures, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal told newsmen, leaves uncertain the extent of the real federal deficit both for this year and next.

## Bahamas Become a Key Link To the Eurocurrency Market

NASSAU, Bahamas, March 3 (AP-DJ).—Recently, thanks to a marked trend in American banking, this tiny Caribbean nation has achieved a financial eminence that may profoundly affect both the U.S. economy and international capital markets.

A rapidly growing portion of the international banking business is being booked, or officially recorded, in the Bahamas. The islands—helped by a recent increase in taxes on British banks' earnings and made attractive by their convenience to New York—have become a key link in the Eurocurrency market.

## Recession Cited For Profit Fall at Belgian Firm

BRUSSELS, March 3 (AP-DJ).—Société Générale de Belgique, Belgium's major holding company, said today its 1976 earnings situation was "profoundly" influenced by the after-effects of the grave recession that affected economies the world over.

In its annual report, the company, with interests in steel, metals mining, heavy engineering, utilities, banking, shipping and insurance, noted that income from portfolio holdings and miscellaneous other investments fell 24.5 per cent in 1976 to 1,234 billion francs (\$334 million) from 1,624 billion francs in 1975.

## Fed Sees Calmer Currency Marts

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP-DJ).—The New York Federal Reserve Bank, reporting yesterday that the last three months had been among the most hectic on record for foreign-exchange markets, tentatively forecast calmer conditions.

"We are seeing better markets now," commented Scott Pardee, the bank's vice-president in charge of foreign-exchange market operations, in presenting his semiannual report on the New York Fed's market activities.

## Prices Advance on Big Board But Trading Volume Is Light

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP-DJ).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mostly higher today but relatively light trading indicated that the advance lacked broad interest.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 6.57 points to 946.64.

Advancing issues moderately led declines about 790 to about 555. It was a 5.82 at 3 o'clock.

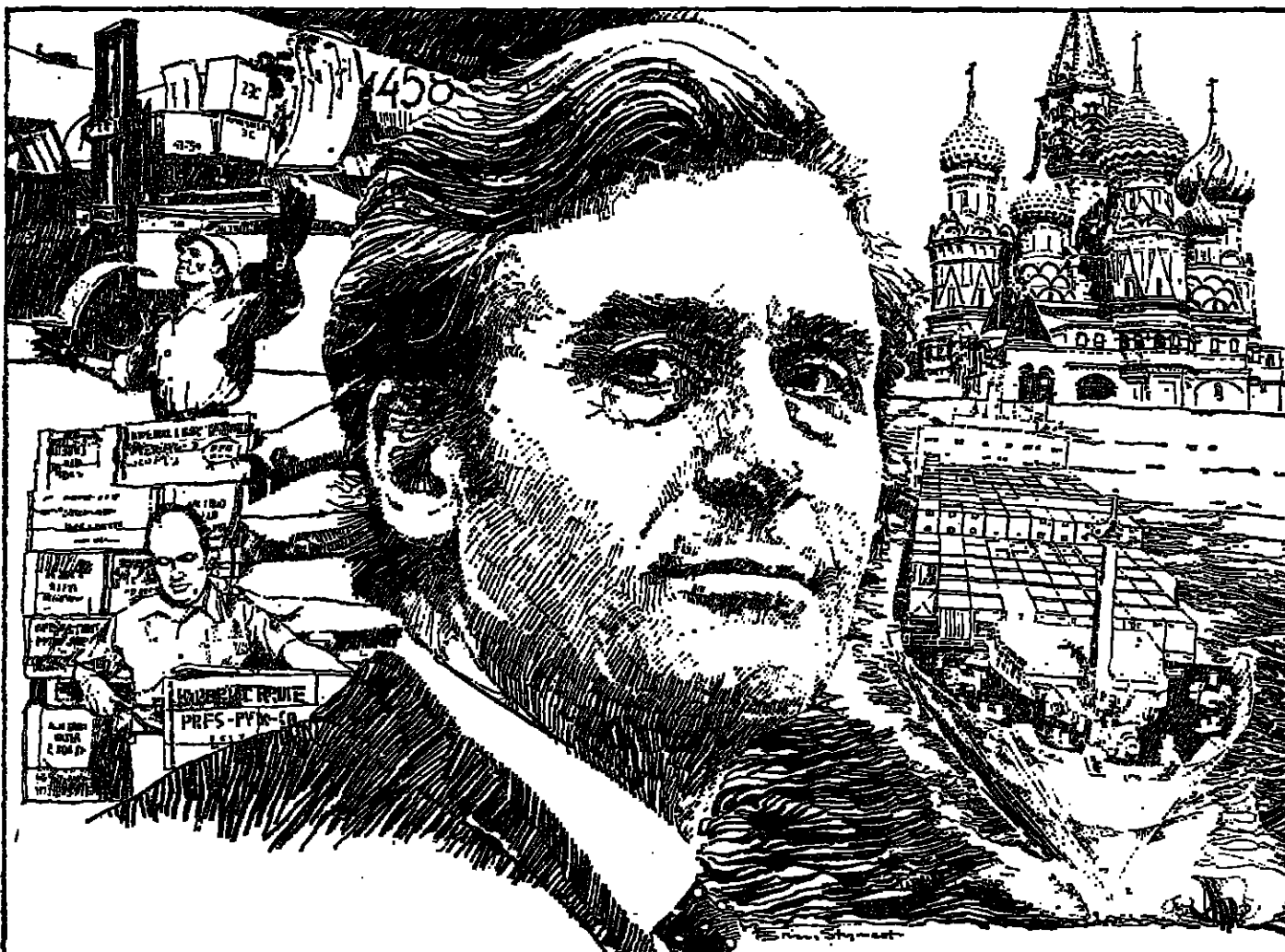
## Factory Orders Decline in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP-DJ).—Factory orders fell 2.1 per cent in January to a seasonally adjusted \$108.35 billion, the Commerce Department reported today. It was the first decline in orders since a 1.3-per-cent dip last August and the steepest slide since March, 1975, when orders plunged 2.7 per cent.

Factory shipments dropped 1.3 per cent in January to a seasonally adjusted \$103.93 billion. It was the first decline since October's 1.1-per-cent slide and the biggest decrease since the 1.7-per-cent drop in March, 1975.

## Car Sales Up in Japan

TOKYO, March 3 (AP-DJ).—New-vehicle registrations in Japan during February rose by 40.8 per cent from January and 12.8 per cent from a year earlier to total 272,666 units, the Japan Society of Automobile Dealers reported today.



The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and bank notes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 60 largest banks). It also includes a number of out-of-the-way countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You don't notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions, less red tape, fewer errors.

Serving our clients well has helped us grow uncommonly fast. Today, we're big enough to provide most of the sophisticated facilities of the international banking giants—but lean enough not to keep you waiting for committees to deliberate.

As part of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group (\$2.9 billion in assets, \$258 million in capital funds employed), we're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chisasso, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Nassau, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo.

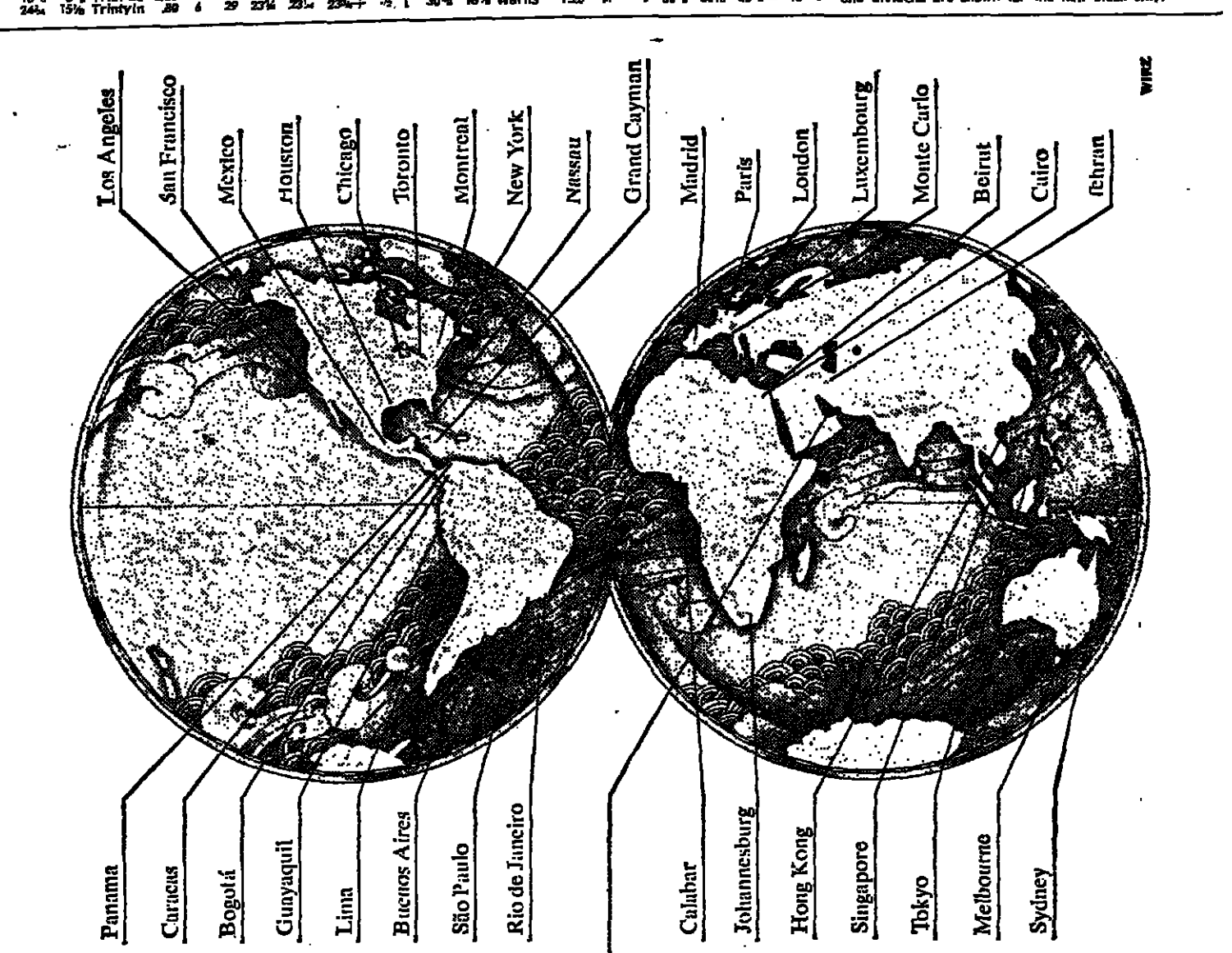
Shown at left, new head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva. Swiss subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. TDB is now the sixth largest commercial bank in Switzerland.







## NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 3

[illegible][illegible]

**Bahrain—  
the latest addition to the Swiss Bank  
Corporation's global network.  
One more reason for calling us a truly  
international Swiss bank.**



**SWISS BANK  
CORPORATION**

**SCHWEIZERISCHER BANKVEREIN  
SOCIÉTÉ DE BANQUE SUISSE**

**Bahrain Branch, Kanoo Commercial Centre (off Shaikh Kalifa Road  
near Bab al-Bahrain), P. O. Box 5560, Manama/Bahrain**

**General Management** in Basel, **A. Schenkerstrasse 1**, and in Zurich, **Paradeplatz 6**, 160 offices throughout Switzerland.  
Branches: London, 99 Gresham Street, EC2P 2BR; Swiss Centre, 1 New Coventry Street, W1V 6BR; New York, N.Y. 10005, 15 Nassau Street; N.Y. 10020, Swiss Centre, 608 Fifth Avenue; N.Y. 10048, 5 World Trade Center (Suite 7351); Chicago, 150 South Wacker Drive; San Francisco, 120 Montgomery Street (Suite 2200); Tokyo, Furukawa-Sogo Building, 6-1, Marumotocho, Chiyoda-ku; Singapore, 1903 Ocean Building, Collyer Quay.  
**Representative Offices:** Beirut, Beirut-Riyad Building, Riad El-Solh Street; Cairo, 3 Ahmed Nessim Street, Giza; Johannesburg, Swiss House, 86 Main Street; Paris, 11 bis, rue Scribo; Tehran, Khiahaie Sepahdard Zahedi, 6 Nasr Street (3rd Floor).  
Subsidiary: Luxembourg, Swiss Bank Corporation (Luxembourg) Ltd., 43 Boulevard Prince Henri.

## Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results



**Quotations in Canadian funds**  
In cents unless marked \*

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Change
3904 Abitibi	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3905 Agincourt	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3906 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3907 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3908 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3909 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3910 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3911 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3912 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3913 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3914 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3915 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3916 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3917 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3918 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3919 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3920 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3921 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3922 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3923 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3924 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3925 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3926 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3927 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3928 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3929 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3930 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+

## Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices March 3, 1977

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Change
3931 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3932 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3933 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3934 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3935 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3936 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3937 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3938 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3939 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3940 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3941 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3942 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3943 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3944 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3945 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3946 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3947 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3948 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3949 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3950 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+

## European Gold Markets

March 3, 1977

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Change
3951 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3952 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3953 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3954 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3955 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3956 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3957 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3958 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3959 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3960 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3961 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3962 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3963 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3964 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3965 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3966 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3967 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3968 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3969 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3970 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+

## European Gold Markets

March 3, 1977

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Change
3971 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3972 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3973 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3974 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3975 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3976 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3977 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3978 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3979 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3980 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3981 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3982 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3983 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3984 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3985 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3986 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3987 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3988 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3989 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3990 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+

## U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, March 3—Cash

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Change
3991 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3992 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3993 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3994 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3995 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3996 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3997 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3998 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
3999 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4000 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4001 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4002 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4003 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4004 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4005 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4006 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4007 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4008 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4009 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4010 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+

## Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices March 3, 1977

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Change
4011 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4012 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4013 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4014 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4015 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4016 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4017 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4018 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4019 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4020 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4021 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4022 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4023 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4024 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4025 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4026 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4027 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4028 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4029 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4030 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+

## Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices March 3, 1977

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Change
4031 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4032 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4033 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4034 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4035 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4036 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4037 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4038 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4039 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4040 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4041 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4042 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4043 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4044 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4045 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4046 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4047 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4048 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4049 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4050 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+

## European Gold Markets


March 3, 1977

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Change
4051 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4052 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4053 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4054 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4055 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4056 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4057 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4058 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4059 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4060 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4061 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4062 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4063 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4064 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4065 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4066 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4067 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4068 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4069 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4070 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+

## U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, March 3—Cash

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Change
4071 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4072 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4073 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4074 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4075 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4076 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4077 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4078 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4079 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4080 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4081 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4082 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4083 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4084 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4085 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4086 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4087 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4088 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4089 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+
4090 Alcan	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+



# 5,000,000 Shares

## General Telephone & Electronics Corporation

### Common Stock

(Par Value \$3.33 1/3 Per Share)

All of these securities having been sold,  
this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

**Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis**

**Bache Halsey Stuart Inc.**

**Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette**

**E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.**

**Loeb Rhoades & Co. Inc.**

**Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.**

**The Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc.**

**Bear, Stearns & Co.**

**Shields Model Roland Securities**

**ARD Securities Corporation**

**F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc.**

**Moseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc.**

**R. W. Pressprich & Co.**

**Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day, Inc.**

**Banque Nationale de Paris**

**J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.**

**The First Boston Corporation**

**Drexel Burnham & Co.**

**Kidder, Peabody & Co.**

**Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith**

**Wertheim & Co., Inc.**



هكذا من العمل

[illegible]

Stock Indexes				March 3, 1977		Midday Indicated Prices	
				Price	Price		
		1977					
	Yeast.	Prev.	High	Low			
100	120.41	120.39	121.18	120.40			
200	412.70	416.69	412.70	412.70			
300	65.13	65.13	65.25	65.14			
400	67.43	68.00	68.00	67.58			
500	94.60	95.00	95.00	94.60			
600	309.56	309.44	308.94	308.94			
700	306.89	307.65	308.94	307.65			
800	305.19	305.90	304.13	302.80			
900							
1000							
1100							
1200							
1300							
1400							
1500							
1600							
1700							
1800							
1900							
2000							
2100							
2200							
2300							
2400							
2500							
2600							
2700							
2800							
2900							
3000							
3100							
3200							
3300							
3400							
3500							
3600							
3700							
3800							
3900							
4000							
4100							
4200							
4300							
4400							
4500							
4600							
4700							
4800							
4900							
5000							
5100							
5200							
5300							
5400							
5500							
5600							
5700							
5800							
5900							
6000							
6100							
6200							
6300							
6400							
6500							
6600							
6700							
6800							
6900							
7000							
7100							

March 8, 1957

	S.	£	Dm	FF.	L. 11.	Gldr.	S. 1000.	Swiss.	Dm.
Amsterdam	24930	3.4750	104.285	50.085	28.159		8.8060	87.70	43.30
Brussels (c)	36.63	68.21	1.35	7.250	4.1400	14.470	9.20	87.70	43.30
London (c)	4.9874	1.4974	47.47	23.75	12.70	4.90	5.536	95.86	10.6
London (s)	1.7198		0.4980	83.540	1516.5	27.15	62.89	4.9378	10.8
Milan	9848	1518.90	970.07	17.77			255.13		
Paris	4.9775	8.576	25.75	13.626			12.5885	195.015	8.7
Zurich	2.5258	4.5154	106.75	51.28	3.2804	10.328	6.98		44.730

The following are dollar values only: Danish krona: 8.7876; Ecuador: 26.30; Israel S. 9.13; Peseta: 68.88; Schilling: 16.885; Sw. krona: 4.3168; Yen: 281.46; Norw. Krona: 5.2589; Pim. mark: 3.7690; Belgian Franc: 20.36; Swiss Franc: 4.6896; Swedish Krona: 4.6896; 1000. = 9.9583.

1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270. 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280. 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290. 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295. 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300. 2301. 2302. 2303. 2304. 2305. 2306. 2307. 2308. 2309. 2310. 2311. 2312. 2313. 2314. 2315. 2316. 2317. 2318. 2319. 2320. 2321. 2322. 2323. 2324. 2325. 2326. 2327. 2328. 2329. 2330. 2331. 2332. 2333. 2334. 2335. 2336. 2337. 2338. 2339. 2340. 2341. 2342. 2343. 2344. 2345. 2346. 2347. 2348. 2349. 2350. 2351. 2352. 2353. 2354. 2355. 2356. 2357. 2358. 2359. 2360. 2361. 2362. 2363. 2364. 2365. 2366. 2367. 2368. 2369. 2370. 2371. 2372. 2373. 2374. 2375. 2376. 2377. 2378. 2379. 2380. 2381. 2382. 2383. 2384. 2385. 2386. 2387. 2388. 2389. 2390. 2391. 2392. 2393. 2394. 2395. 2396. 2397. 2398. 2399. 2400. 2401. 2402. 2403. 2404. 2405. 2406. 2407. 2408. 2409. 2410. 2411. 2412. 2413. 2414. 2415. 2416. 2417. 2418. 2419. 2420. 2421. 2422. 2423. 2424. 2425. 2426. 2427. 2428. 2429. 2430. 2431. 2432. 2433. 243

**Dollars U.S. 75,000,000 floating rate notes 1976-1983**  
The rate of interest applicable for the six-month period beginning March 1, 1977, and set by the reference agent is 7% annually.

**You should not delay any longer in taking advantage of all that the German bond market has to offer. Of course, bonds and mortgage bonds must be carefully selected to achieve a satisfactory spread of investment and the mix adjusted to meet changing market conditions. This is the kind of management that Deutscher Investment-Trust offers you.**

**through**  
**INTERNATIONALER RENTENFONDS**  
Mutual Fund

**INTERNATIONALER RENTENFONDS** is one of nine Mutual Funds under the management of-Deutscher Investment-Trust, Frankfurt a.M. It is widely invested in the DM-bond market, currently to the extent of approximately 70%. Being based on one of the world's strong currencies, it gives excellent performance prospects. The keynote of the investment policy is flexibility to meet fluctuations on the capital market and interest rates.

## The Management

Deutscher Investment-Trust has 20 years' experience and over 4,000 million DM under management for more than 300,000 investors. Depository Bank is Dresdner Bank AG, Frankfurt a.M., West Germany.

## Performance

Between inception in February 1969 and January 1977 there has been 82.2% growth in the Fund, including all distributions. Foreign investors have fared even better because of the continuing strength of the DM—as follows:—

**Regular Income**

**INTERNATIONALER RENTENFONDS** makes a yearly distribution which in 1976 amounted to DM6.80 per Unit.

### Charges

**Loading: 3%. Management: 0.1% quarterly. Deposit (additional to usual safe custody fee): 0.01% quarterly.**

**Complete this application form without delay.**

Complete this application form and return it to:

To: **Deutsche Investment-Trust,  
Postfach 2885, D-6000 Frankfurt a.M.1**

**Investment Account.**

I wish to open an **INTERNATIONALER RENTENFONDS** investment account with regular investment of distributions. Please send me the necessary documents.

**Information** Please send me, without obligation, free literature on **INTERNATIONALER RENTENFONDS** and the investment account. **INT 4-3-77**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Formname \_\_\_\_\_  
(Please use block letters)

Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_

Code Number \_\_\_\_\_ Town \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Internationaler Rentenfonds











